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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD MARCH.

THE MORNING POST has a pregnant article on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, from which we give the following extracts :

A small but influential meeting was held in London last week to organise measures to oppose the passing of a bill which is pending before the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, under the name of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This name, like so many other Indian names, totally fails to convey to the English reader any definite idea or any true indication of the real purport of the bill. It is avowedly a bill which affects the interests of certain tenants of land in Bengal. But it is a great deal more than this. It is a bill which is utterly revolutionary in its character, and if it should be passed into law without undergoing most important modifications it will be as subversive of existing rights and interests of landords in Bengal as the legislation of Mr. Gladstone has been destructive of the rights of property in Ireland. It is not too much to say that many of the leading provisions of the Indian bill are taken or copied from the Irish Land Act of 1880—*jam proximus ardet Ucalegon* and her Majesty's present Ministers are doubtless looking on with solemn equanimity whilst their Viceroy, Lord Ripon, applies the torch to landed property in Bengal.

Again :

It is now about a hundred years ago that Lord Cornwallis who was then Governor-General of India, made an agreement with the landowners of Bengal that if they would consent to pay ten-elevenths of the rental of their estates to the British Government as the revenue or Government share to the rental, they should never be called on to pay an increased sum so long as British dominion existed, and in order to encourage them to improve their estates they were at the same time solemnly assured that they should be guaranteed in the full enjoyment of any increased rental that they could obtain, either by enhancing the rents of the tenants then settled upon the estates, or by bringing the uncultivated lands on their estates under the plough. At that time it was estimated by some authorities that about one-third of the culturable land had been thrown out of cultivation owing to diverse causes and calamities, such as pestilence and famine, and the perpetual harassment of the people by the tax-collectors of Government, who sought to exact the uttermost farthing from the under-tenants or cultivators, if the zemindar or landowner failed to pay his full quota of the rental as then due to Government. It must be always borne in mind that at the time when this bargain was made between Government and the landowners, it was by no means favourable to the landowners. Let any landed gentleman in England consider how he would like to have to pay punctually to the Crown ten-elevenths of the rental of his farms and lands, having himself to bear the brunt and risk of unpunctuality or actual default on the part of his farmers. Still, anything was better for the zemindars than to be subject to constant changes in the amount of the Government demand for revenue ; and, on the other hand, it was of the greatest advantage to the Government to have a fixed sum provided as the amount of their land revenue, on which they could base such budget estimates of their annual ways and means as were then submitted to the Court of Directors of the old East India Company.

Further :

For several years the landowners struggled, with very little success, to pay the Government demand, and the Government itself was obliged to come to their aid to provide them with more summary and expeditious methods of collecting the rents from the cultivators of the soil. In the bargain made with the landowners the Governor-General had expressly reserved to himself the power of making laws for the protection of the cultivating classes, and it is instructive to see how this power was understood and exercised when we find that laws were enacted by which the cultivators were made subject to personal arrest if they failed to pay their rents, whilst the law of distraint was re-cast in a more severe form. Nevertheless, under protection in this shape the cultivators flourished, and succeeded in improving and extending their cultivation, whilst the landowners found the value of their estates so enormously increased that an estate could be sold for nearly 30 years' purchase of its annual value. Then, of course, a reaction set in. Hungry officials sought to break down the landowners' rights and to compel them to pay a higher revenue to Government. Benevolent officials took the part of the cultivators, and sought to relieve them from liability to personal arrest and from the more severe forms of distraint. The Legislature in 1859 sided with the benevolent party and went still further, for they enacted that the cultivator who had occupied the same plot of land for 12 years should not be liable to be ejected so long as he paid his rent. It is easy to see that this right was given to the cultivator at the cost of the landowner, and Sir Barnes Peacock, when Chief Justice of Bengal, strongly animadverted on this legislative spoliation of the landowners.

The writer thus concludes :

Now after a lapse of 25 years it is proposed still further to despoil the landowners. The right of occupancy as it is called or non-liability to ejectment, is to be conferred on almost every class and kind of cultivator, and without the condition that he must pay his rent punctually. If a cultivator of two acres, in a village has already obtained the right of occupancy by his 12 years' tenancy of these two acres, he is to be invested with an equal right of occupancy in any additional land, be it 10 or 20 acres, which he may wish to hold in the same village. As to the rental to be paid for these new lands or for his old lands, the cultivator need not come to terms with the landowner, but he may apply to the Government official known by the title of collector, to determine the amount of the rent. If the cultivator fails to pay his rent he will be nominally liable to ejectment, but at the same time he is to receive "compensation for disturbance." This newly invented term of compensation for disturbance is thus transplanted from Ireland to Inda, a country to which it is in the last degree unsuitable To avoid unintelligible technicalities we have purposely dealt in generalities as far as may be, and have tried to avoid perplexing details. This bill, called the Bengal Tenancy Bill, is pregnant with all manner of mischief to the Bengal landowners, who will no longer be the real masters and managers of their own estates. There are some people who think, with apparently a good show of reason, that the covert object of the Government is to dispence with the landowners altogether, and so obtain a much larger share for itself in the rental of the land. The Government dares not openly break faith with the landowners, but if their power can be undermined and subverted the Government will step into their place. Be this as it may, the landowners are filled with alarm and apprehension at the undoubted invasion of their rights of property. Whilst, however, the new legislation is professedly in favour of the cultivators of the soil, the bill contains many provisions which cannot fail to be most injurious to their true interests ; and Mr. Ilbert, in introducing the bill, admitted that under some of its sections the cultivator might be rack-rented, and might ultimately be reduced to the position of a serf. But he said, "If this should come to pass, the Government of the day will know how to deal with it." What need we say more after this? If it is benevolent and wise legislation to sow the seed of dragon's teeth, and to leave it to posterity to reap the crop, it is something so new and appalling to us, that we are satisfied that those who oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill must have much which is right and just on their side.

This article ought to be extensively circulated in England to enable the British public to form a fair idea of the character of the new Bill.

MR. JOOMABHOY LALJEE, a wealthy merchant, has given Rs. 50,000 towards building a hospital in his native town, Cutch Mandwa.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kuch Behar has sanctioned ten lacs of rupees for a metre-gauge railway from Gitalda to Kuch Behar.

TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH.

ON MONDAY before last, the Maharajah of Mysore, laid the foundation-stone of the first cotton mill in his State, in which he takes much interest. The ceremony was performed with Masonic honors. The name of the new mill is "the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill." It is situated just outside the Native town of Bangalore.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of "Khan Bahadur" as personal distinction upon the following gentlemen :—Ghoram Khan Rind, Zemindar of the Khurrachi District; Cowasji Jamsetji Lalcaca, Superintendent in the Bombay Postal Circle, and Rustomji Aradsir Wadia, late Assistant Master Builder in the Government Dockyard at Bombay.

THE NIZAM'S COUNCIL has been constituted. His Highness is president, with Salar Jang, Khoorshed Jah, Warool Oomra, Sarfarz Hossain Khan, Shahab Jang, Shumsher Jung, Busherud Dowlah, and the Peshkar, as Members. All the great city families are represented in the Council. The function of the Council will be purely consultative; the administrative work being left to His Highness and his Minister.

A YOUNG JEW of St. Petersburgh, named Schisgal, has invented a watch that goes on by electricity. Herr Chowlson, Professor of Physics at the University of St. Petersburgh, has written an article on the subject in the *Nowosti*, in which he says :

"In its remarkable simplicity this invention can only be compared with the Jablochkoff system of electric lighting. The watches are without any springs, and consists solely of two wheels. Besides being true, they have the advantage of the second hand moving in single momentary leaps, as is usually the case only in very costly watches, and which is of the utmost utility for astronomical observations. These watches can also set in motion a certain number of watches of the same construction, so that all keep exact time. The invention has convinced me that watches can be used for the purpose of telegraphy."

THE GERMAN CHOLERA COMMISSION have made the following discoveries regarding the origin of cholera. A contemporary says :

Doctors Koch, Fischer, and Gaffky, who were appointed by the German Government to proceed to Egypt to investigate the causes of cholera, proceeded to Calcutta to further prosecute their studies. In Egypt, they discovered bacilli in all cases of recent cholera, At each *post mortem* in Calcutta, the same basterium were found as in Egypt. How to connect this bacilli with the subject suffering was an important point established. Did bacilli exist outside of subjects suffering from cholera. The Hughly tanks and wells were searched with no success, until last week, when the outbreak of cholera was reported in the vicinity of a tank, sixteen specimens of water were examined, and bacterium was found in abundance. A few days after, the same water was examined. Although bacterium was found, though in much reduced numbers, the fact is now clearly established that cholera germs were discovered in abundance in water, pointing to the conclusion that the germs were received from the tank by the people. The merit of the discovery rest on the fact that the very micro organism, which is invariably found in all cases of true cholera, was discovered in water used where the outbreak occured. It is satisfactory to know that the Calcutta Water Works water was examined, and that there is no fear of infection from it.

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following :

The "tour expenses" of the highest officials are a rather heavy item. In the first year of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty his peregrinations and those of his Councillors cost the country no less than £90,855, while the travelling expenses of all the local Governments during the same period was £20 888. The latter sum is not excessive, but the Government of India were more extravagant than usual. The amount in 1880-81 was nearly double what it was in 1873-74 and more than treble the charge for 1874-75. The figures for the eight years ending 1880-81 are as follows :—1873-74, £47,676; 1874-75, £27,864; 1875-76, £66,269; 1876-77, £81,788; 1877-78, £75,785; 1878-79, £66,360; 1879-80, £67,900; 1880-81, £90,856. The figures are quoted from a volume of statistics, showing the receipts and disbursements of each presidency and province from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1881. which has just reached us from the Department of Finance and Commerce. We see that during 1880-81 the cost of the Governor of Bombay's staff and household was £19,890. The cost of the staff and household of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the same year was only £2,546, but the Bombay tour expenses were only £1,384, while those of Bengal were £5,243.

A MADRAS paper writes :—The death-rate in Madras town, according to the returns published in our last issue, is very high—in fact, it is steadily on the increase, and has reached the excessively high figure of 590, with 202 deaths from small-pox. The disease continues to spread, and the mortality among children especially is very high. Fevers, too, are very prevalent. From the district rather unfavourable advices continue to be received about the outbreak of cholera. For a few days the disease appears in an epidemic form in one part of a district, and after carrying away a good number of the people, it makes its way to another part of the district, and is then heard of somewhere else. Since the early part of January last, when the disease appeared in Guindy, it has not left the Chingleput district. It has just put in an appearance in some of the southern taluqs, and many have been carried away.

REFERRING to the daughter of Rajah Gajapatti Row, who is shortly to be married to the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan, a correspondent of a Madras paper writes :—The young lady has many friends among the English ladies in Madras and in England. She adds to a charming appearance, the possession of a highly cultivated mind ; her education and training she owes to her grand-uncle, and the Thakore Sahib may well be congratulated on the admirable choice he has made. Her mother, who died several years ago, is still in the recollection of many ladies as one of the most refined native ladies who ever honored European entertainments in Madras with her presence.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH.

DR. HUNTER presided at the last anniversary of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha and delivered the presidential address. As usual it was interesting, eloquent, and instructive. We give a few extracts from it. Dr. Hunter thus begun :

My friends, I am afraid that I have listened with a somewhat divided attention to the interesting proceedings with which this meeting has opened. For as I sat in the chair with ancient and honoured friends on either side, and with many familiar faces before me, my thoughts wandered back to the early years of my acquaintance with this place. It was as a very young Civilian that I first came to Utterpara to consult your public library, an institution which for works on rural history, local topography, rare tracts, and old files of Indian newspapers, stands unrivalled among the libraries of Bengal. My comrade, in literary work in those days was Padri Long,—a name which will ever be associated with the advancement of this province and the education of its people. (Cheers.) He was then engaged in making his famous collection of Eastern proverbs ; I was trying to get together the materials afterwards embodied in the Annals of Rural Bengal. (Cheers.) Many an evening have we sat with my venerable friend, Joykissen Mookerjee, in the pillared veran-

dah overlooking the river, as the sunset deepened into night and the lights of the gliding boats shone out across the waters, talking of Bengal in the past, and wondering what would be the future of the intellectual awakening which was then taking place. Twenty years have since gone by, and this afternoon I have again been si ting with my old friend on one side, and his brother, the president of this flourishing institution, on the other. We see to-day the results which were then in the far future; results greater both as to value and extent, than any one of us would have then ventured to anticipate. The tender exotional seedling of that time, with scarcely more self-support in the fibres than a fig creeper, has now grown into a noble tree, spreading wide its branches for the refreshment of the people, and, like your national banyan, throwing down fresh roots from each branch, *quot rami tot arbores*. One of the old friends by my side no longer sees that stately growth with the outward eye. But he beholds it with the inward vision of the spirit which blindness cannot dim nor any infirmity of the body impair. (Cheers.)

DR. HUNTER thus spoke on Education :

But the chief object of the Hitakari Sabha is education, and above all, female education. You have referred to the labours of the Education Commission as supplying a valuable guide in this part of your work. (Cheers.) I hope that you will not exaggerate the results possible from those labours. No Commission can educate a people. All that it can do is to find out the method of education best suited to the wants of the people, and to provide for the allotment of the available funds in the manner most calculated to carry out those methods. If the Commission has succeeded in this task, it has done so, not by evolving ideas from its own consciousness but by earnestly and honestly seeking the advice of those qualified to advice it in each province,—I may almost say in each district of India. This precedure you owe to Lord Ripon, and it affords a conclusive proof of the high value which his Excellency attaches to local knowledge and to district experience. (Cheers). You have lately been following with admiration the Viceroy's noble utterances on education in Southern India. Those utterances have to us here assembled a special value, not only as the views of the Queen's representative, and as the matured opinions of the British peer who has most profoundly studied the great questions of national education—(cheers)—but also as the words of the honoured patron of this Association. (Loud cheers.) The gist of his Excellency's eloquent speeches seems to be that, while Government accepts its increased responsibilities towards primary instruction, and while it has no intention of withdrawing from its duty towards high education, the people themselves and the leaders of native society must perform their part. Gentlemen, I think that this Association affords a very instructive illustration of how you are willing to perform your part. Here, in Utterpara and Bally, you have an ancient historical settlement of Brahmins; the population is still largely Brahminical, and its habits and traditions are so in even large measure. You have, of course, your local legend associating the settlement with the epoch of the Mahabharata. Not long ago I came across a notice of Bally and Utterpara in a pamphlet of the last century, as the place to which some of the Calcutta Brahmins retired when shocked by the hanging of Nuncoomer. Well, how has this ancient centre of Brahminism discharged its duty towards the modern education of the people? In the first place, its leading families have established and maintained a boys' school, which, for some years, has held the proud position of being the best zillah or district school in Bengal. I had the pleasure of presiding at the fortieth anniversary of that school this forenoon, its halls overflowing with more than 500 pupils, and the bricklayers hard at work, adding new wings to it outside. Having won for your zillah school the first place as regards results, and I am told also as regards numbers in these provinces, you now desire to raise it to a college, teaching up to the First Arts examination of the University. I am well aware of the difficulties in a place like this, which lies at a distance from Calcutta, and is yet desirous of emulating the educational standards of the capital. You have in fact metropolitan aspirations for collegiate instruction, without enjoying metropolitan facilities for obtaining it. But I believe a plan will now be submitted which may commend itself to the Director of Public Instruction and that Utterpara will furnish the first fruits of the Education Commission in a zillah school and college entirely managed by a governing body of native gentlemen. (Cheers.)

THEN ON FEMALE EDUCATION :

As regards female education, you have in Utterpara a girls' school, which ranks among the best of its class in Bengal. You have also this Association which conducts the examinations of girls' schools and awards scholarships to the successful candidates, throughout a number of districts, containing about ten millions of souls. By a graduated system of three examinnations it watches over, encourages, and rewards the girls at each stage of their school career; and by your special zenana examination, you carry on the work of the female educasion after the girls leave school for the seclusion of married life. I was delighted to find, that this year one third of your candidates were married girls whom our State efforts at female education can scarcly hope to reach, and that there were also young widows, who not long ago would have been considered beyond the pale of these healthy interests in life. (Cheers) You coduct the examinations of nearly fifty schools with about one thousand pupils, who send to you more than one hundread candidates. Your Association has also served as a model and pioneer for simlar socities in the eastern district and other parts of India. Like your zillah school it extends its fostering care with an equal generosity to all classes and castes. But I observe that in this historical Brahminical centre, the ancient intellectual caste of the Hindoo community still maintains its supremacy in educating its girls, as well as its boys. More than one-half of the successful girl candidates were Brahmins, seventy per cent of the pupils at the boys' school belonging to the same honoured caste.

The speech had an electrifying effect upon the audience.

THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that while the Government is very strict in insisting upon the admission of candidates, who have passed the examination of Accountant in the Public Works Department, in practice these appointments are often given to outsiders who have passed no examination or to persons who have passed only recently in preference to the prior claims of previously passed candidates. This is specially the case in the Public Works Department under the Government of Bengal. Even in Road Cess Departments preference is given to unpassed candidates over those who have passed. It behoves the authorities to see that justice is done.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED sometime ago the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Proceedings of the Puschim Dacca Hitkari Sabha for the year 1883. The institution has, it appears, done some good work in furthering female education and in promoting other matters of public utility in West Dacca.

WE HAVE to thank the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta for copies of proceedings the Commissioners of their special general meeting held on the 16th January last, of the 19th ordinary general meeting held on the 21st idem, and of the adjourned special general meeting also held on the last-mentioned date. Among the subjects discussed were the imposition of the water-rate and the appointment of a committee to enquire into the cause of the late fire in the office.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in giving the following letter from Lord Lytton to Raja Hurbullubnarain Sing of Sunborsa in reference to his Note on the Rent Bill :

17TH HIGH STREET.
23*rd January* 1884

Dear Raja,—I am greatly obliged to you for the copy you have been so good as to send me of your interesting and instructive Pamphlet on the proposed Tenancy BILL and I hope that the object of it may be attained either by the prevention or copious modification of the proposed BILL.

Yours very truely,
(Sd.) LYTTON

MR. A. B. MILLER has been appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Mr. Miller is the Official Assignee. He was for some years the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. We believe it was he who in conjuction with Mr. Keswick managed the whole business of the Defence Association in regard to the Ilbert Bill.

A French philosopher has been collecting the statistics of divorce, and lecturing on the theories with which they supply him. The results are interesting, and in some respects singular. Taking a fixed standard of 1,000 marriages, the philosopher distributes all countries into three groups—group A where the divorces average from one to five in the one thousand; group B, where they run from six to ten; group C, where in a thousand marriages there are from eleven to twenty-eight divorces. It is strange to find among the first class the Italians, the Russians, and the Scotch. It seems the only point in common among nationalities otherwise so opposed. The Swedes, the Norwegians, the Dutch, and the Hungarians are in the second class, while the third includes most other European peoples. The philosopher insists that the laws of a country have no influence on these results. Norway and Denmark have the same laws, and Norway is moral and Denmark is loose. Switzerland is one republic, but in the canton of Lucern there is scarcely ever a divorce, and in Appenzell there are a great many. In Catholic countries, as a rule, there are few, and in Protestant there are many. Much depends on profession. Artists and men of letters seem very unfortunate in their unions.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Lieutenant-Col. R. Beadon, Superintendent of the Alipore Jail. He was a son of Sir Cecil Beadon. He had seen much military service. He was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, took part in the actions of Selimghur and Hyderghur, and in the relief of Azimghur. He also served during the Mutiny with the flying column under Sir J. Douglas, and was with the Shahabad field force in various affairs. He was in several actions with the Arrah garrison, and was present at the final operations in Jugdispore jungle, and in several actions in the Shahabad district. He also served in the China war of 1860, and was present at the capture of the Taku forts, the actions of Sinho, Chankiawan, and Tangehow, and at the occupation of Pekin. He was an excellent man.

WE ALSO REGRET to learn the death of Mr. Justice Ainslie, who retired from the bench of the High Court a few years ago.

FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH.

AT THE INVITATION of Mr. K. T. Telang about fifty well-known members of the native community of Bombay assembled at his residence to meet Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. This gentleman had expressed his desire to meet some educated natives and to exchange a few thoughts with them on political, revenue, and municipal matters, and an opportunity was thus given him of doing so. The meeting was instructive on both sides.

MR. M'COAN, M. P., promised the day before the mail left to ask whether the Premier has seen an article in *United Ireland* entitled "Speed the Madhi," expressing sympathy with the Madhi and a hope that the hand of Providence may fall heavily on the British. The hon. gentleman was further to ask whether the editor and publisher of that newspaper is the hon. member of Mallow (Mr. O'Brien), while the hon. members for Cork (Mr. Parnell), Longford (Mr. McCarthy), and Cavan (Mr. Biggar) are part proprietors

THE SULTAN "in testimony of high satisfaction" with Mr. Edwin Arnold's Pearls of the Faith as a poetical exposition of the religion of the Islam, has conferred on him the Order of the Osmanie of the third class.

MR. SLAGG, M. P. for Manchester, gave notice in the House of Commons on the 8th as follows:—This day four weeks to call attention to the position and duties of the Council of India, and to move a Resolution.

A LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held on Friday last week at the residence of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay to present an address to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, the president of the society, introduced Mr. Blunt to the meeting and briefly dwelt on the valuable and enduring services rendered by him to the Mahomedan community. Mr. Mirza Cowser then read a short congratulatory address. Mr. Blunt, in a lengthened speech, thanked the society for the honour they had done him, and recounted the results of the enquiry he has recently made at different centres in India regarding the religious and secular education imparted to the members of the Mahomedan community. Mr. Blunt and Lady Blunt have left India for Europe. Both of them have left pleasant impressions among the Natives of India.

A CROWDED MEETING of the inhabitants of Kolapore (both European and native) was held at the Town Hall under the presidecy of Aba Saheb, Chief of Vishalgad, for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to Jayasingrao Aba Saheb, Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapore on the selection of his eldest son, Yeshvantro Baba Saheb, by their Highnesses the Ranis of the place, with the approval of the Government of India, as the future ruler of the Kolhapore State.

MR. WESTMACOTT will officiate for Dr. Lethbridge as Inspector General of Jails. This is the third time a Covenanted Civilian is appointed as Inspector General of Jails.

SATURDAY 8TH, MARCH.

THE FIFTH Anniversary Meeting of the Eastern Bengal Landholders Association was held at Dacca yesterday. Eight thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot to the fund, raised by the Central Committee in Calcutta to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Nawab Ahsanullah subscribed five thousand and promised to double that amount if necessary.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA is stated to have under consideration a scheme of railway from Quetta *via* Candahar, Herat, North Persia, and Asia Minor, to the eastern shores of the Bosphorus.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in reproducing the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette* :

Two Indian gentlmen studying at the Inns of Court have just supplied a very practical comment on some recent discussions in India and in England. Memory, it is well known, is cultivated in most Orientals at the expense of other more valuable faculties, for the learning of large numbrs of words, phrases, sacred writings, verses, &c., by rote, forms a considerable part of every childs education. But memory alone will not account for the success of Mr. Sintha in carrying off from his fellow students of all the Inns of Court the first prize offered by Council of Legal Education for such extensive and various subjects as Roman law, jurisprudence, constitutional law, and legal history, while it must certainly have demanded qualities other than memory to enable Mr Sintha to gain the first prize on the law of real property for this involves not only a knowledge of the law in its present comparatively simple state, but also a knowledge of its history from the feudal times—a complex and difficult subject which one would have thought, no student would take up unless absolutely bound to do so. It is well to be reminded occasionally what manner of men are springing up among the Natives of India under the stimulus of English education.

Quite so.

WE HAVE received a printed slip announcing a "Yoga and Astrological Exhibition" By Babu Tariney Persad Newgi to be held at the Normal School premises from the 15th March to the 15th June next. A Monster Universal Horoscope will be exhibited with explanatory sketches of "Asana, Pranayama," "Mudra," and Nyasa &c., methods of calculating the present, past and future of human life &c." Admission fee two annas.

THE PROHIBITION on export of grain from Persia has been removed for four months with effect from 14th February 1884.

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WE REFERRED last week to the state of insecurity prevailing at Gurpar in the eastern suburbs of Calcutta, owing to the prevalence of house-breaking and theft in that quarter. We have since received the names of the owners of houses which were broken through and robbed, they are Hurrolal Mojumdar, Asootosh Mitter, Bhuggobutty Bewah, Jadub Chunder Dos, Issur Chunder Ghosal and Denonath Ghosal. Five of these persons live at Gurpar and the sixth at Maniktollah. We again call upon Mr. Wilkins to enquire into the state of things complained of.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of an "analytical history of the Indian people with an Appendix. Published by S. K. Lahiri & Co." The leading features of this book have been brought to our notice, and we must do the author the justice to say that this book cannot be fairly charged as a piracy upon Dr. Hunter's work. Its arrangement is different; its facts about Sanskrit literature are fuller and in some instances less open to impeachment, while it gives some valuable information on technical subjects, which is its own merit.

THE PIONEER has the following:

"The report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the "first revise" as it is called, will be ready for publication before the Government leave Calcutta for Simla. We may state, for the benefit of the landholders, that it is merely to be considered as an *ad interim* report, and that many moot points will be referred by the Government of India to the Bengal Government for their opinion and report thereon. We may also add that it is highly probable negotiations between the authorities and the zemindars will take place during the next few months, which may bring about an adjustment of the question on a basis satisfactory to all parties concerned."

We for one would be glad if the Bill could be settled on the principle of give and take. But then no compromise can be made at the sacrifice of substantial justice.

WE ARE SORRY to learn from a Madras telegram that the small-pox epidemic is still raging with great severity in the city. Last week two hundred and fifty-four fatal cases were reported, and the total of deaths has now amounted to five hundred and eighty-seven making a death rate of seventy six and-a-half per thousand.

THE FARMING WORLD of Feb 2, has the following on the Bengal Tenancy Bill and the current land-legislation in India:—

During the last few issues we have published *in extenso* the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, inasmuch as the Act was but little known in England, although its passage marked a new era in our legislative enactments towards the landlords and Ryoti classes in our Eastern dependency. Nevertheless we deem it wise, there being such excitement raised over the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill—apparently not less severe than that which has attended the famous Ilbert Bil—to publish the other side of the question, as being in direct opposition to the Council's proposals. The most formidable opponent to the measure, and one who assures the world that his action is from a sincere conviction that the Bill will be ruination not only to the landlords, whose loyalty has ever been conspicuous but also to the ryots (farmers), is Roper Lethbridge Esq., C.I.E. (formerly Professor of Political Economy in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and editor of the *Calcutta Quarterly Review*). We have not space to-day, but next Saturday's issue will contain the first part of Mr. Lethbridge's paper.

BURGLARY seems to be extending to the Town. The other night a case of house-breaking occurred in Jellatollah Street in our neighbourhood. The thief took away gold ornaments and silver worth more than Rs. 1,500. The poor sufferer is Babu Punchanun Banerjea, a clerk in the office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces. We are sorry to learn that the Police have not been able to trace the culprit.

THERE were 224 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 1st March of which 27 were from cholera, 11 from small-pox, 67 from fevers, 26 from bowel-complaints, 3 from accidents and suicide, 11 from pthisis and asthma, 24 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 53. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 6. The average of daily mortality was 32.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Ashutosh Mookerjea B. A., who stood first in Mathematics at the last B. A. Degree Examination in the Calcutta University, has been elected a Fellow of the London Mathematical Society for his superior attainments in Mathematics, and in consideration of his frequent contributions to the Journal of the Society. We congratulate our young graduate on this high distinction.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Fifth Annual Report of the Administration of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1883. 2. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for January 1884 and ten months, 1st April 1883 to 31st January 1884. 3. List of Publications and Maps relating to Forest Administration in India sent to the Edinburgh International Forestry Exhibition of 1884. (By order of the Government of India.) 4. Report of the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1882-83. 5. The Friend of China vol. VII. No. 2. 6. The Anti-Christian for March, 1884. 7. Four Lectures on Man—his Body, Life and Soul. By Jehangir Cursetji Daji (Bombay). The Indian Selector for January and February 1884. 9. The Theosophist. vol. V. No. 6. 10. The Voice of India, for February 1884. 11. Painless Dentistry. By Dr. G. H. Jones. 12 Hannemann—A Homœopathic monthly Journal in Bengali, Vol I. Part 11. 13. Devdut—a Discourse in Bengali on Religion, Sociology and Politics.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, March 1.—The British Government has made representations to the United States Government regarding the dynamite plotting against England now being carried on in America.

1.—The Admiralty report that an engagement took place between the British force and the rebels yesterday, at which the latter were defeated, after severe fighting, at every point. The British loss in killed and wounded amounted to fifty, the enemy's loss being one thousand.

3.—The Queen has telegraphed to General Graham congratulating him on his victory.

4.—Mr. Marriott, the former Liberal member for Brighton who supported the late vote of censure against Government, and who resigned his seat, has been re-elected as a Conservative candidate by a largely increased majority. The police are tracing the three Americans suspected of being guilty of depositing dynamite packages and infernal machines at the various railway stations. A reward of £2,000 is offered for their arrest. Sir William Harcourt, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that rigorous measures had been ordered against foreign dynamite emissaries. The Opposition has pressed Government for a definite statement as to its future intention regarding the Soudan, but the Premier said that it was inexpedient to make such a statement. He said that General Graham has been ordered to relieve Tokar, and had succeeded. The security of Suakim was essential to future peace and dictates of humanity, but when these obligations are fulfilled, the expedition will be abandoned, and Government will not sanction a distant expedition into the interior. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to a question, said that Government had authorised a despatch of British troops to Assouno if necessary.

5.—The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that it was not intended to relieve Kassala, as it was believed the garrison will be able to withdraw unmolested.

Cairo, March 2.—On the approach of General Graham's force yesterday afternoon, the Arabs who held Tokar, withdrew without offering any opposition, whatever. The English soldiers were received by the Egyptian garrison with great joy.

2.—The British wounded are progressing favourably. The enemy's loss turns out to be enormous, upwards of two thousand being killed. Osman Digma is encamped eight miles from Suakim. Another battle is expected.

4.—The British troops are returning to Trinkitat where they will concentrate to-morrow. They will embark, and are expected to proceed immediately to Suakim. Some of the inhabstants and garrison of Tokar are arriving at Suakim.

5.—General Graham has arrived at Suakim. Osman Digma still maintains a bellicose attitude. The British troops have started from Trinkitat, and will disembark southwards of Suakim. Admiral Hewett and Captain Speedy have gone on a special mission to King John of Abyssinia. It is expected Massowa will be made a free port.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1884.

ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

MR. JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK of Bombay has written an able and thoughtful *brochure* on the Land Improvement Loans Act, which, the reader will remember, was carried through the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla last autumn. In the course of the final debate on the measure Mr. Hope insisted in a pointed manner on the right of the State to tax improvements by the agriculturist with borrowed funds. The question is one of intense practical interest to the agricultural classes in those parts of the country, where the land revenue demand is subject to periodical revision. It is beyond doubt that if agricultural improvements are to form the ground of imposing additional burdens on the agriculturist, such improvements will never be extensively made. The taxation of improvements for the fear of such taxation has so far prevented application to Government for land improvement loans on an extensive scale. And so long as the present state of things lasts it will operate as a serious check on agricultural improvements of all kinds. The Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883, as Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik rightly observes, is the first serious attempt made by the Government of India to grapple with a problem of a serious character, *viz.*, how to encourage effectually agricultural improvements in India without parting with the State right to share in the value of such improvement. "A more difficult and embarrassing problem," he continues, "no Government ever had to solve, and it is perfectly clear from the tenour of the whole debate that the subject is one on which official opinion is very sharply divided. Nothing can be easier than the assertion on behalf of the State of the general principle of the assessability of improvements and to frame elaborate provisions to secure the interests of the state. But it must be remembered that there are two parties to every bargain, and unless the cultivator can be induced to accept the terms offered the Government will be left practically in the same position as it is at present, *viz.*, that few improvements will be made. Is it likely, I ask, that any intelligent cultivators will apply for Government loans when they are told that some of the highest officials assert, in the most explicit way, that all improvements are assessable in accordance both with native practice and sound principles?" Again, we must not forget that both in the Deccan and Gujarat agricultural improvements have been systematically assessed. Such being the case, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik does not consider it likely that much private capital will be invested in improvements under the provisions of the new Act, and in this opinion we fully concur.

Section 11 of the Land Improvement Loans Bill, as it originally stood, exempted all improvements made by the ryots with their own or borrowed capital. But this provision was objected to on the ground that its effect would be to cause a loss of revenue to the State in cases where improvements could be made with small capital and little labour, as for instance in the reclamation of waste land. In the course of the first debate on the Bill the Viceroy remarked:—"I think that if a tenant, by his own exertion, and the expenditure of his own capital, adds to the letting value of any land, I ought, if he leaves his farm, to compensate him for the additional letting value of the land of which I am about to take possession. I think that is a perfectly sound and just principle with respect to land under full cultivation, because although it is, I know, said that there are two factors in the results of all improvement, namely the expenditure of the tenants' capital and labour and the inherent qualities of the soil, in the case of cultivated land, this second factor should not, as it seems to me, be regarded as constituting an appreciable element in the calculation of the value of a tenant's improvements. The right to enjoy the inherent qualities of the soil is already covered by the payment of his ordinary rent, and the addition to the letting value of his land arising from his improvments may therefore be treated as resulting only from his expenditure of capital and labour, and may fairly be taken as the measure of the compensation which should be given to him in respect of such improvements when he quits the land." There can be no manner of doubt as to the soundness of this doctrine. It is theoretically perfect; but the great thing is to observe it in practice. Painful experience has taught us that under British rule practice does not always coincide with the theory. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik is quite right in saying that there are many districts in the Bombay Presidency in which the benefits sought to be conferred by Section 11 of the Land Improvement Loans Act will at best be of a problematical character. At any rate, that part of the section which has reference to lands in full cultivation will require to be put in force with great care, if the object which the Government has in view be to give encouragement to agricultural improvement. We must bear in mind what Mr. Hope pointed out in the debate, that there is a provision in the Bombay Land Revenue Code which if literally carried out in course of revision of settlement operations, could not fail to affect in a serious manner the future of agricultural improvements in the Presidency. Although under the Bombay Code assessment can be levied with respect to improvements made during the currency of a settlement, yet proviso (b) of section 107 gives permission to settlement officers to take such improvements into consideration at the time of the revision. That means, as our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* pertinently remarks, that

settlement officers would be perfectly justified in taxing improvements, if they were so minded. So long as this provision in the Bombay Land Revenue Code remains unaltered, capital would not be forthcoming for investment in improvement in spite of section 11 of the Act.

The Resolutions of the Bombay Government recorded in 1874 and 1881 on the subject of assessment of the improvement throw additional light on the question. The most ordinary form of land improvement known to ryots in the Bombay Presidency is the sinking of wells. But the ryots fearing that wells would be assessed at the time the next revision have naturally been unwilling to invest their capital in such works. We admit that the Bombay Government have done much to encourage the sinking of wells by offering to exempt them from assessment. Sir Barrow Ellis, one of the ablest and most experienced revenue officers of the Presidency, distinctly said in 1865 that the taxation of wells not constructed by the State is a deviation from the broad principle of the Bombay survey. "All wells built hereafter by individuals," he declared, "will be free from taxation." Sir Barrow's declaration was embodied in section 30 of Bombay Act I of 1865; and in the following year the Local Government wrote: "There can be no greater inducement to the digging of wells than the exemption of all wells from assessment." But since the passing of the Bombay Land Revenue Code the ryots in the Presidency have grown more than ever suspicious of the real intentions of Government. The Resolution of 1881 declares that Government are now prepared to give a general assurance that proviso (C) of section 107 of the code will not be applied to wells dug from private capitals. At the same time the Resolution states that "Government are competent at any time to declare how they interpreted that clause, and to notify that it will not be held to apply to any particular class of improvements." It will thus be seen that the Bombay Government have devised an excellent plan for neutralizing the assurance given in the first part of the Resolution. The Famine Commission have clearly shown that departmental orders and rules on this subject are liable to retractation and change of view, and that the course best calculated to remove all doubts and anxiety of the ryots in the matter is to come to a precise and permanent understanding and ratify that understanding by law. So long as the suggestion made by the Commission is not carried out, the practical result of section 11 of the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 would be almost *nil*. The system of well-irrigation is admirably adapted to the Bombay Presidency, but the fear of taxation prevents the ryots from sinking wells. The Famine Commissioners wrote: "There are large portions of the country to which, from various causes, it is physically impossible that irrigation should be given by canals, and in these protection against drought must depend, apart from rain-fall, on tank or well-irrigation. In many localities the irrigation supplied by canals requires to be supplemented at certain seasons by wells and in some cases the character of the crop and the soil is such that wells are, on the whole, preferable as a source of water supply to canals. Many hundreds of thousands of acres in every province are now under well cultivation, and the question of how a more general construction of wells may be carried out with State aid as a means of protecting the country from famine, and of the degree of protection which is thus attainable has on various occasions been a subject of discussion." The highest revenue authorities of the Presidency have protested against the taxation of wells. They have shown that the exemption of wells will not involve much sacrifice of revenue, and that in altering rate any sacrifice of revenue involved will be more than compensated by the impetus which the measure will give to garden cultivation. Notwithstanding this the principle of assessing wells has received formal legislative sanction under the provisions, which declares that revised assessments may be fixed with reference to the value of natural advantage, such, for instance, as a water bearing stratum, when the improvement effected from private capital and resources consists only in having created the means of utilising such advantage. e. g. by the construction of wells. The concession which the Bombay Government have made in their Resolution of 1881, should be ratified so that the fears and anxieties of the agricultural classes may be at once removed. An assurance, contained in a departmental resolution, which may be withdrawn any day, has no practical weight. If the Bombay Government are really and sincerely desirous of promoting the application of capital to agricultural improvements, they should amend section 107 of the Land Revenue Code. This section should be so framed as to give legal effect to the good intentions of Government in the matter.

MR. MACDONNELL'S MEMORANDUM ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

IV.

MR. MACDONNELL contends that the Permanent Settlement did gross injustice to the ryots, because it was based on an insufficient enquiry into the rights of ryots. He says: "The settlement was declared permanent without any definite knowldge having been acquired of the resources of each estate, and without any precise record having been made of the reciprocal relations of zemindar and ryot." Now, what are the real facts of the case? After the Parliamentary Act of 1784 was passed the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General in Council to conclude a Permanent Settlement with the zemindars, and to establish at the same time such rules as might be requisite for maintaining "*the rights of all descriptions of persons under the established usages of the country.*"

Whether enquiries on the subject had been made or not and what enquiries they were will be apparent from the statements of Harrington, a contemporary of the Settlement, whose authority Mr. MacDonnell we believe will not question. Harrington says: "On the receipt of these instructions the most particular inquiries were set on foot, to obtain all possible information of the former and present state of the several districts, the condition of the landholders and *tenants of every description*; their rights under the Mogul Government before its decline; the *laws and usages which had since prevailed in settling the rents payable by the ryots and other under-tenants to the zemindars* and other superior landholder; what new impositions and exactions had been introduced under the Company's administration; *what rules were required for securing the inferior occupants and immediate cultivators against oppression and extortion*; and generally, *what measure should be adopted to remedy existing defects and abuses in the adjustment and collection of the land rents.*" We hope these statements will be accepted as a settler.

Mr. MacDonnell next remarks:

The Zemindars do not complain that the effect of the proposed rent legislation will be to enhance the revenue for which their estates are liable, nor to fetter the free transfer, by sale, gift or otherwise, of the whole or any portion of their rights. As far as the relations between them and the Government are concerned, there can therefore be no ground for any charge of breach of faith, and there is no allegation of any such breach. The charge is that by interfering between them and their ryots in the matter of rent, the Government of to-day is violating the pledge given in 1793, and in so far is infringing the compact then made with them. Now a very little consideration will show how wholly groundless such a charge as this must be pronounced to be. There was no compact made with the zemindars in 1793 that Government would not intervene between them and their ryots with a view to regulating the latter's rents. On the contrary, the power so to intervene was distinctly reserved by the Court of Directors when conveying their assent to the Permanent Settlement; and it was embodied in Article VII of the Permanent Settlement Proclamation.

Now, what does this declaration signify? We give below the words of the Regulation:

"To prevent any misconstruction of the foregoing articles, the Governor-General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zemindars and other actual proprietors of land."

"It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who from their situation are most helpless, the Governor-General will, whenever he may deem proper, enact such Regulations as he may think necessary *for the protection and welfare of* the dependent talukdars, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil, and no zemindar, independent talukdar, or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

Surely, as the memorialists say, to legislate for the protection and welfare of the ryots is very different from saying that the Government reserved to itself the power of ascertaining and defining the rights of the ryots at a future time or of regulating their rents. Legislative protection necessarily implies the existence of rights to be protected; you cannot protect rights which have no existence. No one can object to the legislature securing and protecting the rights which the ryots actually possess. The objection to the present Bill is that, under the plea of remedial legislation, new rights are created in favour of one class of the community, at the expense of the acknowledged rights of another class. As for the Government regulating the rents of ryots, Mr. Shore, after stating that he could find no instance in Bengal of Government fixing the rent of the ryots, observes in a subsequent part of the same Minute that, "the regulation of the rents of the ryots is properly a transaction between the zemindar or landlord and his tenants, and not of the Government; and the detail attending it is so minute as to baffle the skill of any man not well versed in it." So much for the assertion that the Government reserved to itself the right of regulating the rents of the ryots.

It is well-known that Lord Cornwallis was opposed to the levy of illegal cesses. His Lordship wrote: "Every bigha of land possessed by the ryots must have been cultivated *under an express or implied agreement that a certain sum should be paid for each bigha of produce and no more.* Every cess tax imposed by the zemindar over and above that sum is not only a breach of that *agreement*, but a direct violation of the established laws of the country. The cultivator therefore has in such a case an undoubted right to apply to Government for the protection of his property, and Government is at all times bound to afford him redress." Again, "I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion, that the zemindars neither now nor ever could possess a right to impose taxes or abwabs upon their ryots; and if from the confusions which prevailed towards the close of the Mogul Government, or neglect or want of information, since we have had possession of the country, new abwabs have been imposed by the zemindars or farmers, that Government has an undoubted right to abolish such as are oppressive, never been confirmed by a competent authority, and to establish such regulations as may prevent the practice of like abuses in future." Further: "Neither is the privilege, which the ryots in many parts of Bengal enjoy, of holding possession of the spots of land which they cultivate so long as they pay the revenue assessed upon them, by any means incompatible with the proprietary rights of the zemindars. Whoever cultivates the land, the zemindars can receive no more than the *established* rent, which in most places is *fully equal to what the cultivator can afford to pay.*" The established rent being, as Lord Cornwallis had before stated, "the sum certain and no more," which the ryot, whether resident or non-resident, had agreed to pay. But Lord Cornwallis added, "neither is prohibiting the landholder to impose new cesses or taxes on the land in cultivation, tantamount to saying to him, that he shall not raise the rents of his estates. The rents of an estate are not to be raised by the imposition of new cesses or taxes on every bigha of land in cultivation; on the contrary they will be lowered by such impositions, for when the rate of assessment becomes so oppressive as not to leave the ryot a sufficient share of the produce for the maintenance of his family, he must at length *desert the land.* The rents of an estate can only be raised by inducing the ryots to cultivate the more valuable articles of produce, and to clear the extensive tracts of waste land." "The basis and scope of this opinion," as Mr, Justice Field points out, "becomes clear when we find Lord Cornwallis saying in the same context, that the rent then established was in most places fully equal to what the cultivator could afford to

pay." And the Permanent Regulations fully bear out the views of Lord Cornwallis. These Regulations recommended the interchange of leases, prescribed forms of pottahs, at first limited them to 10 years, directed that the amount of rent should be inserted in the pottahs, but nowhere say that the Government will interfere in fixing the rents. On the contrary the rent suits were taken out of the hands of the Collectors, who were the representatives of the Executive Government, and made over to the civil courts. Surely all this does not imply that the Government used to regulate the rents of the ryots as Mr. MacDonnell contends.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR'S Report on the Sea-borne Trade of British India for the official year ending 31st March last is a most interesting document. Some of the facts which it brings to public notice should receive the careful and attentive consideration of our countrymen. The report shows that the people of India have increased their consumption of imported goods by 58 per cent. during the last ten years. Now, why should not our countrymen take to manufacturing the articles which they require instead of relying on foreign countries for the same? A very large number of educated young men, who are wasting their time and energy in vain efforts to secure appointments in the public service, will obtain useful employment, if new industries were introduced. Mr. D. S. White, the able President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, recently delivered at Madras an interesting lecture on this subject. Mr. White drew the attention of his hearers to the industries, which might be successfully established in this country. He pointed out that India had the advantage of cheap labour. There is no doubt difficulty in getting skilled labour, but this difficulty is not insurmountable. We agree with Mr. White in thinking that Government should assist young men from India to go to England and study there and to come back with the necessary skill in manufactures to benefit the country to which they belong. One Bengali gentleman has just returned from England after having acquired a knowledge of some manufactures. The noble example set by this young man should be largely followed. We have had too many Native Barristers and Doctors from England. Let us now have some men instructed in manufactures of various kinds, so that we may not have to depend upon Europe for skilled labour. There is every reason to believe that the introduction of new industries, if carefully managed, will be a lucrative business. Mr. White, in the course of his lecture at Madras, said: "You know that the cotton industry has been introduced into this city and into Bombay—in Bombay to a large extent. It has also been introduced into other parts of India. All the people I have met who have been connected with the cotton industry tell me that the profits are really very large." If so, why should not cotton mills be established in every part of the country? If we cannot now manufacture the finer kinds of goods, let us, at any rate, depend no longer on Manchester for the supply of the coarser sorts of piece-goods. There can be no doubt that almost all kinds of cotton cloths except, perhaps, all the very finest can be manufactured in India. Again, oil-seeds are exported to England in immense quantities. Arrangements can be easily made in India for the expression of oil which every body consumes, and what is not consumed may be converted into soap and candles. We hold that it is a shame to us that we should depend on foreign countries for the supply of articles of every-day use, when India has the raw material as well as cheap labour at her command. Until new industries are established in this country the policy of obtaining Government stores of local manufacture instead of importing them from Europe cannot be carried out to any considerable extent. At present India is able to manufacture some of the smaller items, such as boots, harness, inferior kinds of paper &c.; but the large items are not as yet produced in the country, and must, therefore, be imported from England. The Government Review of Mr. O'Conor's Report says:—"That a substantial diversion has in fact been made from importation to local manufacture is quite certain; but all that can be said at present is that if this diversion had not been made, the increase which appears in the returns of imported Government stores would have been a great deal larger than it is." Import of Government stores ought to disappear entirely from the returns of our sea-borne trade. but this desirable result can not be achieved so long as we are not able to manufacture in the country all the articles required for the public service. The Government is certainly doing something to promote local industries with regard to the purchase of Government stores; but much more still remains to be done in the direction. It is a matter of satisfaction that the new Finance Minister Sir Aukland Colvin, shares the views of his great predecessor on this important question.

With regard to the customs duties, Mr. O'conor's Report discloses the fact that, in consequence of the almost entire abolition of the import duties the receipts have fallen by about 50 per cent. This has been the net result of the abolition of the import duties, and we are asked to believe that the measure has been undertaken in the true interests of the people of India. We cannot, however, forget that England raises no less than twenty millions sterling from import-duties. We observe that export duties increased by over 9 per cent, during the past year, chiefly due to the active rice trade in British Burma. The Report under notice makes the following observations on the rice duty:—"No change was made in the export duty on rice, the last relic of a bad system. It is to be hoped that the state of the finances will permit of the removal of this blot upon the Indian fiscal system, and allow the Indian rice-grower to carry his grain to a foreign market free from taxation." Now, if the Government of India had dealt with the question of the abolition of the customs duties *in the true interests of the people of India* when it had a large surplus at its disposal last year, it should have first of all remitted the export duty on rice. But then it was necessary for political reasons to propitiate the cotton lords of Manchester and the import duties were surrendered to secure the Manchester votes to the Ministry. While a large amount of revenue derived from an unobjectionable and legitimate source was needlessly sacrificed, the export duty on rice—the worst of all the customs duties—was maintained. This is a sufficient proof that the import duties were abolished rather to satisfy Manchester and English manufacturers than to benefit the people of India. There was an increase in the demand for precious metals during the year under report. The Review says:—"No surer indication of prosperous times exists than the flow of gold into this country. Not required for coinage, it is mostly converted into ornaments, the form in which as yet the mass of the population of India prefer to invest their saving." It appears that during the past ten years the people of India have increased their demand for the precious metals by 132·25 per cent. It is this fact which we think, led the Government of India to devise the Stock Note scheme with a view to afford the poorer classes facilities for investing their savings in some kind of Government stock. It is quite true that the gold and silver imported into the country are generally speaking, converted into ornaments. This form of investment, although denounced by Europeans as unprofitable has advantages of its own, and is not likely to be given up by the people in favour of stock notes. That this mode of investment is highly useful from an economic point of view is proved by the fact that during the late famine in Southern India there was an increase in the exports of gold and silver of over 80 per cent in 1878-79. The ornaments which had been made in prosperous seasons naturally found their way into the melting pot in a year of distress. People find no difficulty in converting the precious metals into cash, whereas this process is exceedingly difficult if not impossible, in the case of stock notes. This single fact clearly explains the unpopularity of these notes. The export of the precious metals has been steadily on the decrease every year since 1378-79." This is a matter for congratulation.

We notice that during the last ten years the people of India have increased their exports of merchandise by 51·75 per cent. Our export trade would probably have attained to greater development had not the manufactures from India been seriously handicapped by the protective system in force generally in the European countries. Even England, the great apostle of Free Trade, levies a duty on Indian silver work. The exports of Indian tea to the United states have during the last five years increased from a mere nominal amount to upwards of five lakhs of rupees. The exports to Egypt have during the same period risen from 33 lakhs of rupees to upwards of two crores, wholly due to indigo, sugar and oil seeds, chiefly sent to Port Said for despatch to some continental market.

MR. J. S. COTTON ON INDIA.

MR. J. S. COTTON, brother of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton of the Bengal Civil Service, has written a remarkable little work on India. The object of the book is to enable the English citizen to realize something of his responsibilities towards England's great Asiatic Empire, which is a theme of wonder to the whole civilized world. Mr. Cotton observes in the introductory chapter;—"The time is long past when India was deliberately treated as a source of profit to individual Englishmen. That theory, or at least that practice, could not survive the burning denunciation of Burke. That we hold India for the good of the Indians is no longer an empty phrase of national self-satisfaction. But ignorant goodwill may produce as much mischief as calculated selfishness." It is notorious that the English rulers of India with the best of intentions have been guilty of numerous sins of omission and commission, which have produced incalculable evil. There can be no doubt that many of these sins would not have been committed by the people of England who, acting through their representatives in the House of Commons, are the arbiters of the destinies of the 250 millions inhabiting the Indian continent, had they possessed a thorough knowledge of their wants and wishes, thoughts and feelings. The task Mr. Cotton has undertaken is a most noble one, and he has performed it in an admirable manner.

The book first gives a brief sketch of India, its people and history, and then explains the system of administration under English rule. The chapter dealing with these we pass over, as they contain little that is not known to a fairly educated Native. The most important and interesting portion of the book is that which discusses the results of British rule in India, and the probable future of this country. The views expressed by Mr. Cotton on these subjects demand the most careful and attentive consideration of all persons interested in the welfare of India. He pertinently observes that in order to judge fairly of the effects of British rule in India, one must attempt to form a conception of what Native rule generally was through a series of generations. He points out that all early foreign visitors to India were struck with the high degree of civilization, which the Indians had attained. It is for obvious reasons necessary to compare the present condition of the country with what it was during the anarchy which followed the decline and fall of the Mogul Empire. Optimists like Mr. Justice Cunningham and the Strachey Brothers would have us believe that though there were great accumulations of wealth in the hands of the rulers under Native Governments, the masses of the people were steeped in abject poverty. "Of this poverty," says Mr. Cotton, "we have no evidence. We know that Akbar managed to raise a net revenue of more than 40 millions sterling from an area considerably less than that of British India; and this revenue was doubled by his successors. Mogul ministers were, no doubt, extortionate; but these figures could not possibly have been maintained over a series of years unless agriculture had been flourishing and the people well-to-do." Again, the optimists tell us that there has been a remarkable growth of population under British rule. The case of Oudh at once demonstrates the unfounded character of statements of this sort. The first census of that province taken in 1868, only ten years after the Mutiny, gave a total of 11¼ mil-

lions; and the second census taken in 1881 showed an increase of only 1·6 per cent. in thirteen years. "From this," writes Mr. Cotton, "we learn two things—first, that a province scarcely recovered from native misrule and all the horrors of war could yet maintain a man to every acre; and second, that the increase under British Government has been insignificant, probably not greater than the increase of cultivation. It is evident from these figures that native rule (or misrule, if the phrase be preferred) is not incompatible with a dense population." Mr. Cotton discusses in a perfectly judicial frame of mind the material condition of the people under British rule. He shows that the results of the land system, which so materially affects the welfare of a population almost entirely dependant on agriculture for the means of subsistence, have not answered the expectations of its authors. We quote Mr. Cotton: "Over large tracts the cultivating class is not only impoverished, but demoralised, hardly anywhere can they be said to be prosperous. It has rarely been argued that the evil is caused by rack-renting. If that were all it could be easily remedied. It is by the introduction of a rigid system, to which the people were not accustomed, under native rule the assessment was probably no less high, and occasionally it may have been extorted by torture; but custom was allowed to vary with the proceeds of the harvest and there was always a chance, of evasion and in the last resource, of flight. The insistance even of Mogul tax-gatherers was tempered by a regard for future supplies. According to our theory, bad years ought to be set off against good; but the simple husbandman is unable to keep for himself the profits of good years. He is permanently under the influence of the money-lender, who is the only person that has benefited by a low assessment and rigorous collection." We have over and over again shown in these columns that the rigid revenue system introduced by the British Government has proved simply disastrous to the agricultural classes in the temporarily settled provinces of India. At the time of the introduction of the Deccan Ryots' and Jhansi Zemindar's Relief Bills into the Viceroy's Legislative Council hopes were held out of an alteration of the revenue system, but nothing has yet been done, and so far as we can judge, nothing will be done. The relief measure, which finds favour with our rulers is the confiscation of the money-lender's property, which doubtless is the easiest and most convenient. The cultivators in Bengal and Burmah, Mr. Cotton points out, are probably as well off as any peasantry in the world, and the cause of their prosperity is the lightness of the land tax in those provinces. Turning to the classes not engaged in agriculture Mr. Cotton has no hesitation in saying that their state has not improved under British rule. "The weavers," he continues, "have suffered conspicuously. From some parts of the country this caste has almost disappeared, and every where it is in a decaying condition. Lancashire has attained its pre-eminence by annihilating the indigenous industry—firstly by prohibitive duties in England, and then by the competition of machinery. The recent establishment of steam mills at Bombay and elsewhere affords a poor compensation for the variety of social life once spread through the country. With the weavers have gone the numerous caste of dyers. In the same way many other handicrafts have suffered either from the abolition of the native courts or from English rivalry. Carpet-making, fine embroidery, jewellery, metal work, the damascening of arms, saddlery, carving, paper making, even architecture and sculpture have all alike decayed. In some cases the change is to be regretted, not only as impairing the social economy but causing an absolute loss to the artistic treasures of the world. Processes have been forgotten, and hereditary aptitudes have fallen into disuse, which can now never be restored. And India supplying England with its raw products, and in its turn dependent upon England for all its more important manufactures, is not a picture that we can expect the Indians to contemplate with entire satisfaction." Native artisans and handicrafts-men cannot regard British rule as an unmixed blessings.

The gravest blunder committed by the English rulers of India has been the wholesale importation of Western institutions without regard to the circumstances of the country. The first few generations of English rulers left things very much to take their course. They knew very well that the great secret of governing an Asiatic people with success is to let them alone as far as possible. But a revolution was effected in the views of the Government at the time of Lord Dalhousie, who carried out in practice his doctrine that the blessings of British rule should be forced upon the people; and since then it is proceeding with accelerated rapidity. Of course all this has been done under the honest belief that our rulers were thereby conferring upon the people of India the greatest of political benefits; but the consequences have been widely different. The result of the application to India of the European maxims of fixed taxation and ready justice has been most mischievous The English have introduced vast irrigation schemes, some of which have turned out gigantic failures. The most successful British undertakings, we must remember, have been those that follow native lines. Mr. Cotton thus sums up the effects of British rule in India:—"What answer, then, would a witness, with full knowledge and absolute impartiality, give to the question whether India has benefited by British rule? He would admit that the population has largely increased, and that the aggregate amount of human pleasure, (or pain) has been made by so much greater. He would admit that the people, both in British territory and in states still native, are protected against the grosser forms of misrule, and against the stings of cruelty that used occasionally to sweep through the land. He would admit that the British Government has made strenuous efforts at least in recent years, to ameliorate the condition of the masses. But he would probably doubt whether the results have been equal to the good intentions. On the general issue he would hardly feel justified in pronouncing a final verdict . . . . To introduce the complex machinery of Western Civilization into the simple society of the East is an experiment of which the present generation cannot prudently fortell the result. Japan is trying this experiment with its own native agency. In India the same experiment is being tried on a far grander scale, and the responsibility rests with the people of England." Although Mr. Cotton thinks the time has not yet come for pronouncing a final judgment on the question, what he says is enough to give a rude shock to the pleasant belief of the optimists. We will notice in another article Mr. Cotton's views on the future of India.

OCTROI IN THE PUNJAB.

IT will be in the recollection of the reader that one of the first acts of Sir Evelyn Baring as Finance Minister of India was to issue a Resolution on the question of Municipal octroi taxation. Had Sir John Strachey remained in India few months longer the octroi as a method of raising Municipal revenue would have been practically abolished and direct taxation would have been substituted. The late Finance Minister, remembering that Lord Northbrook wrote in 1874 that under the octroi system "a large sum of money is raised annually without exciting opposition or discontent" in Northern and Western India, invited the Local Governments concerned to take steps with a view to placing that system on a sound and satisfactory basis. He laid down the broad principle that town duties in Municipalities should not be allowed to degenerate into transit duties or to operate in restraint of trade, or to affect injuriously Imperial sources of revenue. In other words, the Government of India directed in positive and emphatic terms that octroi duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns and not affect through-trade. In compliance with the directions of the Supreme Government, the Punjab Government instituted inquiries in order to ascertain whether octroi in that Province falls exclusively on the consumption of the town on which it is imposed. The result of these enquiries showed that in many instances the tax degenerated into transit duties inasmuch as it was levied on an article imported into a Municipality, which was exported after a certain time, and the tax so levied was not refunded. Thus octroi degenerated into transit duties, and with a view to prevent this abuse, the Punjab Government directed the preparation of reports showing the exact state of things in the different Municipalities of the Province. These reports submitted by Divisional Commissioners clearly showed that in some of the principal Municipalities of the Punjab octroi operate as a transit duty. Sir Charles Aitchison has, accordingly, resolved to introduce a thorough reform in the working of the tax by the imposition of checks, which shall effectually place the octroi system on a sound footing and prevent it from again degenerating into a toll on the general trade of the country.

In order to accomplish this object the Punjab Government suggests a revision of the list of Municipalities in the Province by removing from it all the minor towns having a population of less than 5,000 souls. These so-called towns will be placed under the Local Boards, which are about to be established. This would be a move in the right direction. The creation of small rural towns into Municipalities entails a great deal of hardship on their inhabitants. The Municipalities, which survive the proposed revision, will be divided into two classes—(1) those that are centres of considerable trade, or are situated on main trade routes; and (2) those that are not. Sir Charles Aitchison does not agree with those, who think that all articles imported into a Municipality whether locally consumed or subsequently exported, should be liable to octroi duties, on the ground that they have been kept there for a certain time and enjoyed the advantages afforded by it. He holds that this argument is unsound and points out that the rules framed by the Punjab Government in 1874 for the levy of octroi distinctly provided that no duty shall be levied except on things brought into a town for actual use or consumption therein; and that no duty shall be levied on goods, which being brought into a town, shall be again exported, even though such goods shall have changed owners in the town It was also positively laid down that on exportation of dutiable goods, the exporter shall be entitled to a refund of the amount of duty proved to have been paid on the import of those goods. If these rules are fairly worked, there is no fear of the octroi tax degenerating into a toll on the general trade of the country. Sir Charles Aitchison, accordingly, directs that all articles not locally consumed should be exempted from taxation, or where a tax has been already levied, that it should be refunded on their exportation. His Honor holds that in the case of Municipalities of the first class defined above it is necessary to restrict the tax to actual consumption, and that such restriction might be imposed, firstly, by the establishment of bonded warehouses, and secondly, by the simplication of refund arrangements. As regards the first method, Sir Charles tells us that bonded ware-houses have never become popular in the Punjab, therefore the establishment of bonded ware-houses is not likely to be attended with much result. We do not agree with His Honor on this point. It is generally asserted that bonded ware-houses are unsuited to the habits of the native mercantile community. But the fact is—a fair trial has not been given to the system. The Natives of India, we admit look upon innovations with great dislike and mistrust, but when their usefulness is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, they take to them readily. It is on the simplication of refund arrangements that Sir Charles Aitchison mainly relies. It may be objected that a system of refunds is open to the risk of fraud on the part of the collecting establishment of traders. This objection can be removed if the officers concerned in the administration of the tax are worth their salt. Fraud on the part of establishments, as the Lieutenant-Governor justly observes, is a risk which attends the collection of all revenue. A more important objection against a system of refunds is that it may, if adopted, lead to a reduction in the income of Municipalities. This objection deserves careful consideration. It should be borne in mind that the

theoretical objections against the octroi tax can not be entirely removed. There is hardly any Indian tax which conforms to the principles of the economical science. The real question to be considered is, not whether octroi can be *wholly* prevented from operating as a toll on the trade of the country, but whether even when it degenerates into transit duty as it sometimes undoubtedly does, it is not a far less evil than any system of direct taxation, which, in the event of its abolition, must be substituted for it, would be. The subject should be dealt with from this point of view.

MR. MORRISON ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

MR. M. B. MORRISON is a landholder in the district of Bhaugulpore. He manages his own estates and has great personal experience. He has published a pamphlet containing his "experiences of Behar and Beharees, and some thoughts on the Bengal Tenancy Bill." His "experiences" throw a flood of light on the condition of the Behar ryot. We have neither time nor space to follow the author in all his varied experiences, but we will illustrate some of the most important points in his pamphlet with a few extracts. Mr. Morrison thus describes the old Hustabood system:

"What is, or was the *hustabood*; when, or where did it exist, and when, and how did it disappear?" Asks each curious reader.

There seems to be some difference about the etymology of the term *hustabood*. The most favoured opinion is, that it comes from *hust*, is and *bood* was; having its origin in the necessity (under the system) of keeping each ryot's account in a form capable of showing the variations in the *jumma* (rent) at the end of each season, or year; thus, *bood*, the rent for paddy last season, *was* so much; *hust* the rent for ditto this season *is* so much less.

These were some of the most notable features of the Hustabood!

The rent was not levied on the land, but on the *crop*—on each succeeding crop in the same field, in the same year.

This created of course a yearly change in the jumma of each *hustabood* ryot—the rent of any two years being seldom the same, though the land and the rates might be so.

The rates followed the value of the crops raised, and not that of the land.

The system necessitated constant measurement of each ryots jote, to ascertain the extent and nature of the crops.

And it supported a little army of village officials, of whom the following were the heads:—*putwari, mirdaha, chuklidar, tehsildar gorait, and pasban.*

Though the *hustabood* can be termed a *nugdi* (cash rent) tenure, to distinguish it from a *bhowli* (rent in kind) tenure; yet it was not in any sense a *ticca chukti* which may be defined, as a tenure saddled with a *fixed* cash rent.

Lastly a *hustabood* lease was called a *khoolla* (open) potta, in contradistinction to a *ba kaid-chowhuddi*, that is a lease with *boundaries defined*. It often happened therefore, that the ryot taking advantage of the *opening* in his title deed [with the village accountants' connivance of course] not only extended his cultivation beyond the number of acres contained in his lease, but shifted his *jote* as often as he could bodily, to quite a new, and different plot. This he did, however, only *after* exhausting the fertility of his old jote; and where of course, there was sufficient "elbow room" for shifting. The term of a *hustabood* lease seldom went beyond five years, and never exceeded seven to a *pykast* ryot.

The land in which the *hustabood* found favor, and I may say flourished in Behar, for so many generations, and perhaps ages may be described, as the tract of land [and it is perhaps, the "big half" of the entire Province] lying parallell, with the Nepaulise frontier, in the North, which therefore would be its northern limit. In the East, the line might be drawn through the western half, if not along the eastern limit of the Purneah District; at any rate, it could not be carried westward across the old Kosi river, the historical boundary of the Mithila country. The Southern boundary should be the Ganges, and Western, perhaps the river Gunduck. In a word, the home of the *hustabood*, as far as I know, as far as I have heard, and as far as I can judge, is or was the historical and venerable land of Mithila,—the country of Pundits, the home of the founder of the Mitakshara, and the ancient inheritance of the House of Durbhanga—a princely Raj, time-honored, time-tried, charitable, religious and *Hindu!*

I have found the *hustabood*, quite in the interior of the semi-mithila District of Purneah; and I *know*, that the system existed to some extent, even up to 1868, in the District of Bhaugulpore, south of the Ganges, though under a different name—"Sairabadi," with modifications, rather favourable to the ryot. Having fixed the locality of the *hustabood*, in Behar, I come now to meet the enquiry, as to when, and how that system ceased to exist there!

Since the passing of Act X of 1859 the *hustabood* system has fallen into disuse, and the result to the Zemindar is thus described:

"That the *hustabood*, had ever been the great system of agriculture in the land denominated "Mithila," while the Bhowli had found equal favor in Mugha—the territory in Behar, south of the Ganges.

That under the *hustabood*, the rent had been derived from successive standing crops, measured at, or about harvest time, during the year.

That the crops determined the rates of rent, payable by the ryot to the Zemindar.

That those rates though low taken singly, were in the aggregate penary.

That the "Open Pottas" under the saide system, leave it an open question, [save as to *kuddimi khoodkast* holdings] as to whether the ryots of an estate, ever held the *same* lands as their jotes, prior to the advent of Act X of 1859.

That owing to the constant variableness of a *hustabood* ryot's *rent*, prior to, and since the Permanent Settlement, no such "presumption" as that under Sec. 4 of Act X, or Sec. 15 of the Tenancy Bill, can ever arise, or be legally pleaded by a ryot, who had been a cultivator in a Hustaboodi Estate.

That having "held at a fixed *rate*," or *rates* may be pleaded, and is all that can possibly be *presumed* in such a case.

That the right of selling his jote was not in the Hustaboodi Tenant, had not been and could not have been exercised. The supposition of such a right, moreover, is incompatible with the manner of the ryot's connection with the land; which had been through the medium of the crops raised and therefore temporary, and liable to cease in the absence of personal industry.

That even a *nugdi* ryot, with fixtures of land, and rent for the same, cannot, [consistently with admitted and well established principles connected with proprietory right] claim to alienate his jote without his landlord's permission, but a *hustaboodi* ryot would simply be no where, in such a case!

That although the system in question, should have ceased to exist in the Province at any time, since the Permanent Settlement of Behar, yet the fact of its having existed in any estate [if legally proved] should I submit be reason sufficient in law, (as it is to common sense,) to exclude the legal presumption of 20 years, already referred to above.

And lastly, as regards this *hustabood*, although zemindars in Behar under legislative recommendation, (if not pressure) have given up custom, to make room for contract, yet having obeyed, they ought not to be forced by the same legislative Power now, to give up contract *also* (Sec. 47, Mr. Ilbert,s Tenancy Bil) and—to shut up!

We will conclude with the following observations of the writer on *khamar*:

I feel that I should omit a very important topic, and one also that in some degree comes within the scope of my own experince, were I to pass over in silence, the next most important agricultural system of Behar, after the *hustabood*, known as the *bhowli*. This last word however, brings me into another train of thought, in connection with Mr. Ilbert's *khamar* theory from which I should like to extricate myself, before saying any more about the *bhowli*.

To any one acquainted with the traditions of Behar (and they perhaps give us all the information we possess in the absence of authentic history) it must be known that the original technical term for land assessed with rent in *kind*, was not *bhowli* but *khamar*.

And this *khamar* again, in the sense of a Zemindar's *peculium* was not only the restricted and reserved tract of land, constituting his *nij-jote* (private cultivation) but a matter of fact and right, it extended to all the jungly lands in his estate that he caused to be broken up under a *buttai* contract, and which remained distinct and separate, so long as it was possible, from the ordinary malgoozari lands, and was not allowed besides, to appear in the *jummabundi* papers of the village, and if allowed, then as the Zemindar's *khamar*, and not as the ryot's *mal* land. These incidents appertain to a period, prior to the grant of the *Lewani* to the E. I. Company.

Could one have access to the village *jumabundi* papers of Bengal or Behar prior to 1765, it would be nothing difficult to show I fancy, that the *bhowli* of to-day, was often the *khamar* of that day, and that as *khamar*, it was held to be a part of the zemindar's *nij-jote*, as described in Section 37 Reg. 8 of 1793, quoted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Government, in his recently published Resolution.

As far as the writer has been able to ascertain the secret history of the *bhowli* remaining, or being kept apart, as the Zemindar's reserve, or perquisite in many Districts in Behar, even at a period immediately preceeding the Permanent Settlement (while the system of *farming out* zemindaries was yet in existence) was this; the Governors and Collectors of those days, did not care to be too hard on the zemindar about a thing in which he might have invested labour and capital, and which besides may have come into existence piecemeal, with no specific certain income, (or if certain, a small and a very gradually increasing one) while the poor *malik* or owner, was really starving on his *malikana* of 10 per cent. in cash, or commuted into land, yielding that income. Be the reason what it may, the zemindars did manage very often to have the then *khamar*, (or *bhowli*) thrown into his *nij-jote*, or *malikana* as a tit-bit, and whether that was brought about through a sense of justice in the donor, through hard pleading by the zemindar, or through some *other* means not necessary to mention, is immaterial to the point.

When therefore after many years of farming out zemindaries, granting *malikanas*, and allowing themselves to be cheated (perhaps!) the Hon'ble E. I. Company's Directors decided on making a Permanent Settlement of Behar (including Bengal and Orissa of course) they recalled and re-annexed every description of private land, such as *nankar, khamar, nij-jote*, excepting *lakhiraj*, in the possession of the Zemindar, and reassessed them with the public revenue, along with the hitherto pure and simple *mal*, or *malgoozari* lands of each estate; and then made a settlement of the whole, (as one consolidated estate, chargeable with a consolidated Jumma, or revenue) with the zemindar; whom they further declared to be the owner, or proprietor of that estate for ever.

Now it is evident that if the *khamar* ever existed, as a separate unassessed property of the zemindar, (and that it so existed up to the Permanent Settlement nobody doubts) it ceased to be such only, by reason of its having been merged in to a better title and higher interest, by the settlement proceedings of Lord Cornwallis. The *khamar* thenceforth, became an united and inseparable part of the Zemindar's permanently settled estate, to be dealt with and enjoyed by him with every and all other lands of that estate (the exclusive right to the possession and use of which was not then and at that very moment, in some body else) in such manner, as he might will.

Is it surprising then, that after this—after having acquired peace and security, and a permanent title, on the pledge of a nation's honor, that the good man went to sleep—that he cared no more to preserve any special distinction between his lands that had been *khamar*, and the lands that were *malgoozari*? It was only after the passing of Act X of 1859, that he was made aware, that the *khamar* still lived in the memory of man, but as I have endeavoured to show in the preceding part of this paper, he had still considerable confidence in the wisdom and good faith of his rulers; and did not, and could not any how suspect, that the innocent matter in Sec. VI. of the Act, would be, or could be converted into the thin end of a wedge, under the clever manipulation of Messrs. Ilbert & Co., that might knock to pieces the entire fabric, raised on the foundation of British Faith, by the less clever men of a past generation.

The pamphlet is full of interesting facts. We commend it to the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

AS ALREADY notified Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Ripon will leave the capital for Simla on the 14th instant.

AS WE ANNOUNCED last week His Excellency the Viceroy will on Wednesday next inaugurate the new Lecture Hall of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who is president of the Association, will preside at the annual meeting, which will be held an hour previous.

WE ARE glad to learn that there is no foundation for the rumour that the Madras Government intends to appeal against the acquittal of certain of the Salem rioters, or for the enhancement of the sentences passed on them.

WE REGRET to announce the death on January 31 of Dr. Siegfried Goldschmidt at the early age of 39 years. He was a distinguished scholar in the Pali and the Prakrit languages and Professor of the Oriental languages in the University of Strassburg. He contributed largely to periodical oriental literature, and was best known for his scholarly edition and translation of the Ravanavaho, a Prakrit poem of great celebrity. He deciphered and translated also several ancient and important Pali inscriptions of Ceylon.

THE GREAT Exhibition will be closed to-day. We are requested to publish the following programme of ceremony:

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Ripon will arrive at the central entrance to the Exhibition buildings at half past 4 P.M., where they will be received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Members of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition. A guard of honour of European infantry, with band and colours, will be drawn up at the entrance.

A procession will be formed to the dais, the band playing the National Anthem.

The Vice-President of the Executive Committee will then read a report of the awards made by the juries. At the conclusion of the report, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will address His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy will reply to the address.

The gentlemen who have officiated as judges will then be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy will then formally declare the Exhibition closed, and a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

The procession will be reformed and Their Excellencies will be conducted to their carriage.

It is requested that gentlemen entitled to wear uniform will appear in full dress, and gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform in morning dress.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons in reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill:

In reply to Mr. Stanhope,

Mr. J. K. Cross said that the magnitude and importance of the Bengal Tenancy Bill were such that it was quite possible that it might not be passed during the current session. The Secretary of State, however, had not received any information to that effect from the Government of India. A commission has already sat and inquired at great length into the whole subject, and he could assure the hon. member that any complaints against the provisions of the Bill would be carefully considered by the Select Committee of the Governor-General in Council to which it had, in accordance with the usual practice been referred.

We do not care for another Commission, but if there is to be a roving Commission, we hope it will not be a packed body, designed to return a verdict according to the foregone conclusions of Government. We would strongly urge that the Commission should be based on the lines of the Indigo Commissioners and empowered to take evidence on oath.

IN THE BEGINNING of last week all India was thrown into great consternation by the news of the attack of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad with cholera. It was only the other day—the ink in which the announcement was made had scarcely become dry—His Highness was installed on his throne, and now came the news—the alarming and stunning news—that His Highness's life was trembling in the balance under a serious attack of cholera! When we heard the news we cried out, Man proposes, God disposes! And God be blessed! His Highness has rallied and nearly recovered! This news we make no doubt will be received throughtout India with pleasure and rejoicing. A great future awaits the young Nizam, and may Heaven grant him long life, health, strength and capacity to act up to that future!

NOTWITHSTANDING our repeated protests we are sorry to learn that the authorities of the Commissary General's Office have managed to

get an order from the Government of India to locate the office permanently at Simla. This means enormous increase of expense to Government, great comfort and gain to the European and Eurasian officers attached to the office, who will draw Indian pay, *plus* Simla allowances, and enjoy English climate, and almost sure death to the Native clerks. We believe that in 1881 the first order for the permanent location of the Commissary General's Office at Simla was issued, but the Government did not afterwards allow that Office to go there; but the order, it is said, has been obtained this year. Has the order been issued with the sanction of the Viceroy, General Wilson and Sir Auckland Colvin? The strangest part of the whole affair is that the Camp Office will come to Calcutta during the cold season as usual, while the whole host of native clerks will be detained at Simla permanently. Far from there being any saving to Government, there will be considerable increase of expenditure on the other side. May we venture to ask the Government to reconsider the matter.

ON WEDNESDAY last Mr. Joubert gave a farewell luncheon to the Exhibitors and his friends. About 300 gentlemen sat to lunch; there was a sprinkling of native gentlemen, who for the most part occupied neutral ground. Mr. Joubert, who, in replying to the toast of the Host, which was proposed by Babu Norendranath Sen, paid the following compliment to his Native friends: "I shall ever cherish and remember with great pleasure the genial, the kind hospitality of my Indian friends (cheers), and I shall never forget the many expressions of solicitude with which they have watched the daily progress of this Exhibition; and I may say that they alone throughout believed in the purity of my motives which have brought me to India from the very day when I first spoke of holding an International Exhibition in Calcutta." Mr. Joubert has had good reasons to be thankful to the children of the soil, for it is their patronage, which has made the Exhibition so much a success.

MR. JOUBERT gave a home-thrust to the Government of India:

Now, the Calcutta Exhibition has not cost the Indian Government a single penny, and up to date, that is barely three months, has been visited by nearly a million of people. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, that it has increased your revenue, you will see in the returns of the Railways and returns of the Customs and others. Several lakhs of rupees have been added to your revenue through the Exhibition. It has nearly doubled the traffic of your Tramways, and I have sure made the fortune of every *ticca gharry* in the place. (Laughter.) It has given employment to thousands of artizans and labourers. In fact, I may say that every section of that community has derived some benefit from it, and it has not cost the country a single brass farthing.

This is not quite correct. It is true that the Government of India has not paid a pice towards the purposes of the Exhibition, but the Government of Bengal has spent lakhs of rupees from the provincial exchequer. So the tax-payers of Bengal have paid for Mr. Joubert's *bazar*, though the tax-payers of India generally have escaped.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Mr. Joubert has made nothing by his venture. He said:

You are told by the Press that I have taken four lakhs of rupees. Well, gentlemen, I can safely tell you what my books know to be the truth, that the receipts are fully a lakh of rupees under the cost of it, and that all I shall have next week to make up this deficiency are the buildings on the other side of Chowringhee. I don't make these statements to excite your sympathy. I came here as a speculator, and if my speculation has succeeded, if I have taken from here four or even ten lakhs of rupees they have been earned honourably. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, I have lost some money, and I don't see why I should be insulted by narrow-minded cantankerous quill-drivers. (Laughter.) There are in this community some sensible intelligent men who fully appreciate my labours, and I think when I leave India I shall leave a few friends in it, and even flatter myself I shall also leave a good name in Calcutta. At all events, I shall go with a satisfaction of having done something to open the eyes of the natives of this vast Empire. This Exhibition has advanced India at least 20 years.

We hope Dame Fortune will still be propitious to Mr. Joubert. He has invested a large amount in buildings and sheds, the bulk of which we hope he will get back. We have not yet known a European who has come to this country and has gone back with an empty pocket. It would be a strange phenomenon if Mr. Joubert should return home with an empty purse.

WE TAKE from the *Times* the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—Mr. Carbutt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if it was true that only 373 miles of rai way had been constructed in India during the last year, against 726 miles in 1881-2 and 836 miles in 1880-81; and if he could state the reason why the railway development of India had been so retarded.

Mr. Cross.—If by "constructed" my hon. friend means "completed and opened for traffic" his figures are quite accourate. But for purpose of comparison the number of miles under construction should be added. The result for the three years is thus.—1880-1,836 completed, 856 under construction—total 1,692 miles; 1881-82, 726 completed, 2036 under construction 2,752 miles; 1882-3, 373 completed, 2,338 under construction—total 2,611 miles. From these figures it does not appear that the railway development of India has been practically retarded.

In reply to questions from Mr. O'Donnel.

Mr. Cross said that no member of the Supreme Council of India had anything to do with the railway question, and that the late Finance Minister of Bengal was not a member of the Council of India.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.—In reply to Mr. Salt, Mr. Cross said I am not aware that it is proposed to make any payment to the Ameer beyond the annual subsidy of 12 lakhs promised him last year, as explained in my answer to a question of the hon. member for Newcastle on the 13th of August last.

MERV.—Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the Tekke-Turcoman tribes of Merv had made submission to Russia, and whether Merv was to be incorporated in the Russian Empire.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said the question was an important one, and he must ask for notice.

Mr. O'Donnell asked whether it was not within the knowledge of the noble lord that the statement of fact to which he alluded was published in the Russian newspapers published in St. Petersburg last week.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said he could not read the Russian language, and was not able, therefore to answer the question.

Mr. O'Donnell said information was contained in newspapers published in St. Petersburg in the German and French languages, as well as in Russian, and asked whether it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to supply the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with a staff of interpreters. [Laughter.]

The speaker.—In putting the question the hon. member is trifling with the time of the House. "Hear, hear."

Mr. O'Donnell said the noble lord had told him, in a very respectful manner, in reply to a serious question on an important matter, that he did not know Russian—hence his question ["Hear, hear,' and renewed laughter.]

THE JOURNAL of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LVI. Part I. contains a very interesting and learned paper from the pen of our veteran Sanskritist, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, on Gonikaputra and Gonordiya as names of Patanjali. We give below the concluding remarks of the writer:

The last issue in the case is a purely personal one, and it is just what an Indian like me cannot approach without the greatest diffidence. Kayata, Hemchundra, Bhattoji Dikshital and Nagoji Bhatta are the most renowned among mediæval Sanskrit grammarians, and their dicta in regard to the special subject of their study are received throughout India with the highest consideration, and without a single demur. It is extremely hazardous, therefore, for people in the present day to call their opinion into question, even when a very strong array of arguments may be brought forth against them. The question at issue, however is not a grammatical, but an historical, one, and, however great they may have been as grammarians, they certainly were not very careful and critical in historical matters, and an error on their part in the identification of ancient authors is not such as would be impossible, or calculated to detract from their renown as grammarians. It is obvious, too, that the error in the case of Nagoji Bhatta who lived about 250 years ago, was one of mere copying. He was engrossed with the grammatical questions he had to deal with, and never thought of enquiring into the authority of his predecessors regarding the identification of obscure names, a branch of study which seldom engaged their attention and gross anchornisms in that respect were easily passed over. Certain it is that he has given us no clue to the identification of any one of the old names which occur in the Mahabhashya. The same may be said of Bhattoji Dikshita who preceded him by about two or three hundred years. He had Hemchandra's Glossary before him probably by heart, and that told him Gonardya was another name for Patanjali, and straightway he adopted it, as for his purpose that was sufficient. Hemchandra flourished in the eleventh century, and to him the authority of Kayata was evidently quite sufficient. The original error rests, therefore, with Kayata, and Kayata alone. If this error be not admitted, we have to fall on the second branch of the alternative and to believe that the Gonikaputra and the Gonardia of Vatsyayana were different and Patanjaly had these two names as his *aliases*, which he used in his work in a very inconsistent and absurd manner to indicate himself in the third person, though he never even for once used his individual personal name for such a purpose. Put in this form the first branch of the alternative is one which impartial criticism will accept as the right one. In support of this view I find a remarkable sentence in a paper published in the August number of the *Indian Antiquary*, p. 227, in which Dr. Kielhorn says, "I hope elsewhere to show by the help of Bhartrihari's commentary that later grammarians are wrong in identifying Gonardia with Patanjali." I regret I have not a copy of that commentary at hand to work out the problem for myself. Any how, for the present, I give up the inference drawn from the passages above quoted that Patanjali was the son of Gonika and a native of Gonarda.

We confess we do not venture to express an opinion on this abstruse question.

WE HAVE before us a copy of a paper "on the importance and best mode of making a collection of oriental proverbs" read by our old and esteemed friend Rev. J. Long at the Oriental Congress held at Leyden in September last. Mr. Long is a warm advocate of proverbiology. In his paper before us he quotes the following lines from an old poet:

The people's voice the voice of God we call;
And what are proverbs but the people's voice,
Coined first and current made by common choice?
Then sure they must have weight and truth withal.

Mr. Long writes:

By a comparison of European and Asiatic proverbs we may be able to throw some light on that obscure subject—the origin, affinity, and emigration of nations, from Asia to Europe, giving us a peep into the depths of time; the course of the Gypsies in Eastern Europe has thus been traced by their proverbs, which are racy of the soil.

Benfey, in his preface to the *panpha Tantram*, has pointed out the connection between the fables of the East and West as Folk Lore Societies are now doing; the same is applicable to proverbs. In fact, the roots of languages, the tales and proverbs of the people in East and West, have much in common, and throw light upon one another.

Proverbs, which existed before books, have from the dawn of hoary time been current among the people, and have been preserved as their inheritance and heirloom when everything else—customs, laws, religion—have changed, and even when they die out out in one country they are preserved in another.

It is 43 years since I landed at Calcutta, and what changes have I seen since then in India. The old pandits and kathaks, or story-tellers, with their traditional lore handed down from the dim past, are fading away like dissolving views. Men like Raja Radhakant Dev, with his *Kalpa Drum* or great Sanskrit encyclopedia, are now almost extinct in Bengal, and the old *tolas*, or Sanskrit Colleges, are in a galloping consumption.

Now or never, therefore, must be our motto to rescue the proverbs and folk lore of the East from oblivion.

Mr. Long moved the following Resolution at the Congress on the subject:

That the collection, interpretation and publication of the proverbial literature, songs and folk lore of the East is urgent at the present time, when Oriental society is in a transition state. Proverbial literature, handed down from remote ages through the memory of the people, elucidates in many points the social conditions, feeling, and opinions of the masses, besides throwing light on various questions of philology, archæology, and history.

The rescuing from oblivion of those Eastern traditions can best be carried out by a Committee drawing up a circular on the above basis, to be transmitted to learned Societies in India, Holland, France, and Russia, to Oriental Societies, to persons engaged in education, to ditors of newspapers and periodicals, and Christian missionaries.

That the proverbs be collected as far as possible under the following heads:

Aboriginal Tribes,
Agricultural Classes,
Age and Youth,
Anger and Hate,
Animals, Birds and Fishes,
Classes in Society,
Clergy and Sects,
Commerce,
Co-operation,
Courage,
Covetousness and Money,
Change of Customs,
Death and Life,
Doctors and Medicine,
Envy and Hatred,
Family Relations and Home,
Festivals and Holy days,
Gluttony and Drunkenness,
Government and Government Officials,
Gratitude,
Health,
Hope and Faith,
Ignorance and Knowledge,
Industry,
Language Archaisms,
Landlord and Peasant,
Law, Lawyers and Justice,
Love and Marriage,
Master and Servant,
Moderation and Temperance,
Monks and Ascetics,
Parents,
Persons and Places,
Plants and Trees,
Professions and Trades,
Prudence,
Purity,
Punctuality and Opportunity,
Races, Tribes and Castes,
Times and Sessions,
Tongues and Dialects,
Village Systems,
Weather Wisdom,
Wit,
Women.

We heartily second the Resolution. We hope the Government of India will lend its valuable assistance to the project. If the Asiatic Society be commissioned with the work, we think the necessary information may be obtained.

MR. J. DACOSTA has published an admirable analysis of the official opinions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. He thus begins:

The weight due to the opinions of these officials, who are members of the Convenanted Civil Service of India, may be gathered from the fact that they form the principal and most trusted channel by which the Government receives its information on the state of the country, the condition and feelings of the people, and the details of the administration; they have indeed, not inaptly been called "the eyes and ears of the Government." It is, moreover, by them that the new Bill would have to be administered; and their strong condemnation of it is the more significant, that their feelings and training would incline them, one would think, rather to support than to oppose the Government whom they serve, and on whose good-will in no small degree depend their advancement and welfare.

For such a body of men to condemn the main provisions of the Bill as unjust, iniquitous, unnecessary, calculated to set class, against class to incite to strife and litigation, and to result in grievous injury to both the landowners and cultivators, would argue a very strong conviction against the proposed legislation; and when their administrative experience and their daily intercourse with the people are taken into consideration, can any doubt exist as to their opinion, expressed under official responsibility, being entitled to greater confidence than the views of the author or originator of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, whose very name is unknown to the public, and who is, therefore, but an irresponsible advertiser of the Government?

We give below the concluding words of our writer:

"The Bengal Tenancy Bill consists of no less than 230 sections; but as the greater number refer to details which would be useless to examine while the provisions they are intended to carry out are condemned, it might suffice here to point to the unsound principle on which many of the details have been framed, namely, on the principle of superseding the jurisdiction of the Law Courts by the intervention of Executive officers. Considering how large a portion of the produce of the land is claimed by the State as revenue, and how often the fiscal regulations have led to the acquirement of private estates by the Government at a nominal price, the Government is by no means a disinterested party in the differences which arise between its officers and the landowners, and between the latter and their tenants. By appointing, therefore, its own servants to adjudicate on such differences, the Government assumes the right of being the judge in its own case, and often of its own acts, seeing that the differences in question frequently arise from the action of the Revenue officers themselves.

This proposed supercession of the Law Courts by Executive officers has accordingly been condemned by officials, and strongly protested against by the landed classes, not only as conflicting with the Regulations of 1793, and likely, therefore, to lead to confusion and litigation, but as calculated to prevent a complete and impartial inquiry into the circumstances connected with the matter in dispute. The District Judge of Hoogly remarks:—

"It re-introduces a state of things which the preamble of Regulation II. of 1793, states was then found unsatisfactory."

The Commissioner of Burdwan says:—

"This (the preamble) is not forgotten by the zemin-"dars in the present day, and Chapter XI. is looked "upon as an infringement of the principle laid down "in the above Regulation, which has, nearly for a cen-"tury, been one of the fundamental principles of British "rule."

The injustice which would be perpetrated if the provisions in Chapter XI. became law will appear more clearly on a perusal of the preamble in question, in which the following passage occurs:—

"All questions between the Government and the "landholders respecting the assessment and collection "of the public revenue, and disputed claims between "the latter and their ryots (tenants), have hitherto "been cognisable in the Courts of Maal Adawlut, or "Revenue Courts. The collectors of revenue preside "in these Courts as judges, and an appeal lies from "their decision to the Board of Revenue, and from the "decrees of that Board to the Governor-General in "Council in the department of revenue. The proprie-"tors can never consider the privileges which have "been conferred upon them as secure whilst the revenue "officers are vested with these judicial powers. Ex-"clusive of the objections arising to these Courts from "their irregular, summary, and often *ex parte* pro-"ceedings, and from the collectors being obliged to "suspend the exercise of their judicial functions when-"ever they interfere with their financial duties, it is "obvious that, if the regulations for assessing and col-"lecting the public revenue are infringed, the revenue "officers themselves must be the aggressors, and that "individuals who have been wronged by them in one "capacity can never hope to obtain redress from them "in another. Their financial occupations equallly dis-"qualify them for administering the laws between the "proprietors of land and their tenants. Other security "must be given to landed property, and to the rights "attached to it, before the desired improvements in "agriculture can be expected to be effected. Govern-"ment must divest itself of the power of infringing, "in its executive capacity, the rights and privileges "which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has "conferred on the landholders. The revenue officers "must be deprived of their judicial powers. All finan-"cial claims of the public, when disputed under the "Regulations, must be subjected to the cognisance of "courts of judicature, superintended by judges who, "from their official situations and the nature of trusts, "shall not only be wholly uninterested in the result of "their decisions, but bound to decide impartially be-"tween the public and the proprietors of land, and "also between the latter and their tenants. The col-"lectors of the revenue must not only be divested of "the power of deciding upon their own acts, but ren-"dered amenable for them to the Courts of Judicature, "and collect the public dues, subject to a personal pro-"secution for every exaction exceeding the amount "which they are authorized to demand on behalf of the "public, and for every deviation from the regulations "prescribed for the collection of it. No power will "then exist in the country by which the rights vested "in the landholders by the Regulations can be infringed, "or the value of landed property affected. Land must, "in consequence, become the most desirable of all pro-"perty, and the industry of the people will be directed "to those improvements in agriculture which are as "essential to their own welfare as to the prosperity of "the State."

It is now proposed, under the Bengal Tenancy Bill, to set aside the permanent settlement as interpreted and carried out during the last ninety years, and to revert, in the administration of justice in Bengal, to the unsound principle and previously condemned system of vesting revenue officers with judicial powers. This proposal is the more startling that no urgent necessity has been pleaded for the change, nor any substantial advantage been shown as likely to accrue from it and from the Bill generally, to either of the two parties for whose benefit the measure has professedly been introduced. On the contrary, it is admitted that the Bill is calculated to deprive the landowners of valuable proprietary rights which they have hitherto possessed, and to leave the bulk of the cultivating tenants with but little protection from the law.

We hope this pamphlet will open the eyes of the British public to the true character of the Bill.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh Bart, M.D., physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed: "I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent physician remarks; "With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yeilding health, rebuilds as it were the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	As.	P.
Estate of late Babu Jogendranath Roy, Moniram-bati	13	4	0
Mohamed Ul Nobee, Arrah	2	8	0
Moonshee Lutful Huq, Purneah	5	0	0
A. H. Ganzier Esq., Hazaribagh	6	10	0
W. Mahan Esq., Dinagepore	10	0	0
Baboo Lolitmohun Singh Roy, Chuckdighee	13	4	0
" Soseevoosun Sreemany, Jummoo	13	4	0
" Rojonykumar Dutt, Noakhaly	13	4	0
" Gunganarain Saha, Raj Lalgar	6	10	0
" Mohendranath Roy, Darbhanga	6	10	0
" Jowla Pursad Chattarjee, Aligurh	6	10	0
" Rosicklal Dutt, Baliakandi	3	0	0
" Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Hughly	6	10	0
" Gopalchunder Chuckerbutty, Oonao	13	4	0
" Mohendralal Ghose, Gya	13	4	0
" Ranymadhub Banerjee, Ajoodhya	20	0	0
" Bhosbun Chunder Mookerjee, Hughly	10	0	0
" Ram Taruck Ghose, Tura	10	0	0
" Brojonath Bhattacharjee, Meherpore	9	0	0
" Dinonath Mookerjee, Rungpore	13	4	0
" Ombicachurn Banerjee, Saidpore	5	0	0
" Soseevusun Mookerjee, Bogra	13	4	0
" Joygopal Banerjee, Mirzapore	6	10	0

ERRATUM.

Read " Gopeebinode Das, Dinagepore, for Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadur, Azeemgunge, 13 4 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*5th March* 1884.

General—23rd Feby—Mr W D Blyth, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, furlough for eight months, from 19 prox, or subsequent date.

29th Feby—Mr L P Shirres, Asst Magte and Colr, Patna, is transfd to the sudder station of Backergunge.

The services of Mr J Kelleher, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr R H Greaves, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Rajshahye, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Dacca, during absence of Mr R F Rampani.

1st March—Baboo Shoshee Bhoshun Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Muddeepoorah, Bhagulpore, leave for three months, from 13th ult.

Baboo Troylucko Nath Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to Bhagulpore, and to have charge of the Muddeepoorah Sub-Divn of that Dist, during absence of Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Dutt.

In Supersession of order of 8th Octr last, Mr G A Grierson acted as Magte and Colr of Patna from afternoon of 20th Octr to afternoon of 1st Novr. last, in addn to his own duties as Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr of that dist, during absence, on deputn, of Mr C T Metcalf, C S I.

Mr R M Towers, Dist and Sess Judge, Tipperah, reported his departure from India on furlough, on 15th ult.

3rd March—Mr J Pratt, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Purneah, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of that dist, during absence of Mr F W R Cowley.

4th March—Mr G E Porter, Dist and Sess Judge, Gya, is to act as Judcl Comr of Chota Nagpore, during absence, of Mr H L Oliphant.

Mr T Smith, Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Gya, during absence, on deputn, of Mr G E Porter.

Mr J G Charles, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Rajshahye, during absence, on deputn, of Mr J B Worgan.

Baboo Annoda Prosad Bose, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chumparun, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Baboo Aubinash Churn Mullick, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Basirhat, 24-Pergns, leave for 15 days, from date he may be relieved.

Moulvie Syed Mahomed, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Pergns, temply to have charge of the Basirhat Sub-Divin of that dist, during absence of Babeo Anbinash Churn Mullick.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, is to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, during absence of Mr W D Blyth.

Police—7th Feby—Mr W B Waller, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Jessore, leave for two months, from 1st April, 1884.

Legislative—3rd March—With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th and 45th sects. of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, appoints Mr A B Miller to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Law and Regulations in the Bengal Divn of the Presidency of Fort William.

Ecclesiastical—28th Feby—The Rev W H Bray, Senr Chapln of St John's Church, and Chapln of the Medical College Hospital, leave for six weeks, from 23rd Feby, 1884.

3rd March—The Rev A C Pearson, Chapln of Barrackpore, is to be Secd Chapln of St John's Church, Calcutta, and Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, from 26 Feby, 1884.

Education—28th Feby—Baboo Uma Nath Ghosal, Law Lecturer, Krishnaghur College, leave for one year, without allowances, from the date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Tara Pado Banerjee, B L, to act as Law Lecturer in the Krishnaghur College, during absence of Baboo Uma Nath Ghosal.

1st March—Baboo Koylash Chunder Dass, Sub Depy Colr, on deputn as Managar under Court of Wards in Chittagong, to be a member of the Dist School Committee of Chittagong.

Forests—3rd March—Mr C G D Fordyce, Asst Cons of Forests, third grade, is promotd to the secd grade of Ass. Cons, with effect from the 5th Novr, 1883.

4th March—Mr A R Grant, Depy Cons of Forests, Teesta Divn, leave of absence for six months, without allowances from the 21st April, 1884.

Mr W Jhonston, Asst Cons of Forests, will take charge of the Teesta Divn or return from furlough.

Medical—3rd March—Mr W T Woods, Lecturer on Dentistry, Medical College, leave for six months, under Sec 16, Chapter II Civil Leave Code, from the 4th April next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

4th March—Surg G Price, Civil Surg, Bankoora, to act as Civil Surg of Shahabad, during absence, on deputn, of Bride Surg J H Thornton.

Surg F S Peck, Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is to act as Civil Surg of Bankoora during absence, on deputn, of Surg G Price.

Surg W Bentson, Offg Civil Surg, Bhagulpore, to act as Resident Physician, Medl College Hospital, Calcutta, during absence, on deputn of Surg F S Peck.

Asst Surg Nidhu Lall Haldar, in charge of the Mysadal Dispensary in Midnapore, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Asst Surg Nritya Lall Bysack, a supernry at Dacca, to have charge of the Mysadal Dispensary in Midnapore, during absence of Asst Surg Nidhu Lall Haldar.

Road Cess—26th Feby—Mr A Rattray is re-apptd to be Vice-Chairman of the Dist Road Committee of Moorshedabad.

Mr H J H Fasson to be Vice-Chairman of the Dist Road Commitee of Mozufferpore, vice Mr J Posford, transfd.

29th Feby—Baboo Gour Chundra Kunda to be a member of the Dist Road Committee of Chittagong.

Notification—4th March—Rai Shama Churn Dey Bahadoor, Vice-Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, privilege leave for the period of three months, Mr R Turnbull, Secy to the Corporation, will officiate as Vice-Chairman in addn to his own duties, during absence of Rai Shama Churn Dey Bahadoor.

Advertisements.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale room in

the Court house on Saturday the 15th of March at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made on the 8th of September 1882, in suit No. 421 of 1882 (wherein Orjoondass Gooenka and Sewbux Gooenka are plaintiffs and Khetter Mohan Dass is defendant) the following property namely.

Lot No. 1.—All that two brick-built messuages tenements or dwelling house together with the piece or parcell of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation 1 biggah 2 cottahs 13 chittacks and 39½ feet, be the same a little more or less situate at and being respectively No. 12 Kenderdines Lane and No. 1 Gooreahmar Lane in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the east partly by Kenderdines Lane and partly by premises No. 11 of the same lane formerly the property of Babu Nolit Mohun Dass and now the property of Mr. C.G. Seth, on the west by premises No 2 Gooreahmar Lane the property of Mr. Deetholths, on the north partly by the dwelling house formerly of Babu Nolit Mohun Dass, and now the property of Messrs. Anderson Wright and Co. and partly by the premises No. 11 Kenderdines Lane formerly the property of Babu Nolit Mohun Dass and now the property of the said Mr. C. G. Seth and on the south by Gooreahmar Lane.

Lot No. 2.—All that two storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 12 cottahs 3 chittacks and 28½ feet, be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 40 Copallytollah Lane in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the east by the family dwelling house of the late Bhugwan Dass, on the west partly by the tenanted house No. 41 Copallytollah Lane, the property of Babu Ketter Mohun Dass partly by land of Brojo Nauth Mundle and partly by Nolit Mohun Dass Lane, on the north partly by the tenanted land of Brojo Nauth Mundle and partly by a drain separating the premises from the tenanted land of Beharry Loll Shaw and on the south partly by Copallytollah Lane partly by the tenanted house No. 41 Copallytollah Lane the property of the said Khetter Mohun Dass, partly by house No. 42 Copallytollah Lane the property of Sreemutty Treepoorahsoondery Dossee and partly by the land of Brojo Nauth Mundle.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar, High Court, Original Jurisdiction, or at the Office of Mr. M. Dover the Plaintiff's Attorney No. 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

The second mortgagee will concur in the sale and if required will join in the conveyance.

M. DOVER;
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Calcutta High Court,
Original Jurisdiction,
The 27th Feb. 1884.

R. BELCHEMBERS,
Registrar.

NOW READY.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS & IMPOSTORS.

A SERIES OF SKETCHES
DRAWN FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.
BY
THOMAS Mc GUIRE.

Illustrated.
BY
FRED. ROGERS.

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TO BE HAD OF
P. S. D'ROZARIO & Co.,
12, *Waterloo Street, Calcutta.*

Bank of Bengal.
HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

An Examination in English composition and in Bengali for the selection of 12 Apprentices in the offices of the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs will be held at Alipore on the 20th day of March. Candidates must produce proof that they are not more than 20 years old, and must also produce satisfactory certificates of good moral conduct from at least two respectable gentlemen. Applications should be made to the Assistant Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, Alipore.

The 1st March, 1884.

C. C. STEVENS,
Magistrate & Collector,
24-Pergunnahs.

Police Notification.

The Public are hereby informed that on the occasion of the closing of the International Exhibition, on the 10 March 1884, the Chowringhee Road from Jaun Bazar cross Road to the Exhibition Building will be closed to all traffic from 3-30 P.M., until the closing ceremony is over, and no conveyances will be allowed to pass from any of the bye-streets into that portion of the Chowringhee Road. All conveyances coming from the North and proceeding Southwards will, after 3-30 P.M., go *via* the Kidderpore cross Road and the Outram Road, and, if going to the Exhibition, approach it from the South.

Conveyances with occupants leaving the Exhibition after the closing ceremony, will proceed Northwards, either along Chowringhee Road or *via* Sudder Street, as desired.

CALCUTTA,
6th March, 1884.

H. G. WILKINS,
Offg. Depy. Comr. of Police.

Notice.

Applications are invited for the post of Health Officer to the Town of Calcutta on a salary of Rs. 1,250, rising by 5 annual increments to Rs. 1,500. The Health-Officer may be called upon to perform the duties of gas and water analyst, and therefore, special consideration will be given to candidates qualified to discharge such duties. Applications will be received up to the 31st March. The Officer will be required to devote his whole time to his duties, and will not be allowed to practice.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

The leasing of the circular and new canal Fishery from Chitpore to Dhappa and of Tolly's Nullah from Hastings Bridge to Nowabad, for one year from April 1st 1884 to March 31st 1885, will be put up to public auction at the Office of the undersigned at noon, 25th current. For further particular apply to,

Office of Collector & Supervisor Calcutta Canals,
82, Lower Circular Road.
The 1st March, 1882.

W. R. COOKSEY,
Collector & Supervisor
Calcutta Canals.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday the 15th March at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in Academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

Senate House,
The 29th Febry. 1884.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT BENGAL IRRIGATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned Canals in the Orissa Circle will be closed for repairs for a period of one month, *i.e.* from the 1st to the 31st of May 1884, both days inclusive.

2. It is also notified that in consequence of the closure of the canals, the steamer traffic between Cuttack and Chandbally, and Cuttack and Bhuddruck will be stopped during the above mentioned period.

1. Kendrapara Canal.
2. Gobri Canal.
3. Putamoondi Canal.
4. Taldunda Canal.
5. Machgong Canal.
6. High Level Canal, I Range.
7. Do. II Do.
8. Do. III Do.
9. Branch Canal to Bhuddruck.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March, 1884.

(Sd.) C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secretary.

STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c.,
The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.
HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by L. P. D. Broughton and Robert Belchambers Esqrs. the Commissioners of partition appointed under a Decree dated the 6th day of January 1881 and made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Goods of Prince Golam Mahommed deceased and in Suit No. 746 of 1876 wherein Shahzadah Amed Halimoozumaun the son of the deceased above named is Plaintiff, and Shahzadee Currumunnissa Begum the Daughter of the deceased abovenamed, Imtiazoonnissa Begum the widow of the deceased abovenamed, Mohatollah Bibee who claims to be a widow of the said deceased, Shahzadah Mahommed Furrock Shah, son of the Plaintiff and grandson of the said deceased, Shahzadah Mahommed Nussurooddeen Hyder, the son of Shahzadee Omdah Begum deceased and grandson of the said deceased abovenamed, and Fuckroonnissa Begum, Fuckeer Jehan Begum, Rookea Begum, Secunder Begum, Hossein Jehan Begum and Fuzloonnissa Begum, the grand daughters of the said deceased abovenamed are Defendants. Pursuant to an order of the said High Court made in the said suit on and bearing date the 10th day of January 1884, at the Administrator General's Office on the Top floor of the Court House at the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 19th day of March 1884, the following valuable property in the Town of Calcutta belonging to the said Estate and which is well worthy the attention of Capitalists will be put up for sale:

All the Three Storied House Godowns and Premises Numbered 1 and 2 (formerly Nos. 4 and 5) Church Lane now occupied by Messrs. Sandersons & Co. Mr. Bruce Ellis and Shaik Secunder at rents at present aggregating the sum of Rupees 1,100 *per mensem*, together with the land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation Two Biggahs one cottah and 12½ chittacks and butted and bounded as follows on the North by Hare Street, on the South by the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Moran & Co., on the East by Church Lane and on the West by the Metcalf Hall or Public Library.

The abstract of Title and Conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 5, Hastings Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

(Sd.) GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The 15th February 1884.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch
Rs.	15				19			23		26		each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32.	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The *Twenteeth* Annual *Conversazione* of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 11th March 1884, from 9 to 11 P. M.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Secretary.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

WANTED a Professor of mathematics for Higher courses. None need apply, but those who have taken their M. A. Degree in mathematics *with honors*. Salary Rs. 250 per month."

Apply to the Principal,
Hydrabad College, Hydrabad, (Deccan.)

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Model Huzoor or Justice Murdered. A Tale in Babu-English. Cloth Re. 1-4, Boards 1-0, Postage 2 As. B. Banerjee & Co., 25, Cornwalli's Street, Calcutta.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

PARIS: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed,, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES. AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCARIOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & Co.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADADHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Calf in which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's HOSPITAL declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOMER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore: and at all respectable Chemists.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
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9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
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12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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17. No Restriction on Travel.
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19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

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Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31 *Peepulputty Road*

DENTAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. Miller, L. D. S., R. C. S. E., Surgeon-Dentist, formerly of Messrs. Miller & Thorn, London, has the pleasure to announce that, in conjunction with his assistant, Mr. H. Bromley, he has completed his laboratory arrangements for the production of the *continuous gum enamel artificial teeth work*, under the new process introduced by him, for the first time in the East.

Owing, however, to the excessive heat eliminated in the manipulation of this particular work, Mr. Miller regrets to say that Mr. Bromley, will only be able to work the furnaces during the colder months of the year; therefore, intending patients should make appointments as early as possible before the hot season sets in.

Specimens of this, the *most truly beautiful* and *artistic of all artificial work, may be seen, and fees*, which are the same as in London, obtained on application.

31, *Chowringhee.*

December 1883.

CALCUTTA SHAWL WASHING AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

Binding and rebinding Turbans. Ready made Turbans of latest designs at ordinary rates, and Cashmere Shawls. Intending purchasers are requested to call at the rooms of the undersigned or to send orders which will receive prompt attention.

BROJONATH MOOKERJEA.

Calcutta, 45 Chasadhobapara Street

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HAMILTON & COMPANY,

JEWELLERS,

Have the honor to announce that they have received the Command of Government to sell on an early day By Public Auction,

To the highest bidders, without limit or reserve,

THE WHOLE OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESENTS WHICH HAVE ACCUMULATED IN THE GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA,

These valuable and rare Goods will shortly be placed on view in

Hamilton & Co's Showrooms

8, *Old Court House Street,*

FURTHER PARTICULARS WILL HEREAFTER BE ANNOUNCED.

THE ATTENTION OF HOLDERS OF **Estate and Mortgaged Properties available for sale is drawn to this admirable opportunity for disposal of the same.**

HAMILTON & CO.

Jewellers In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, CALCUTTA.

ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *Annas.*

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Managing Proprietor.

HARTS

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

ALEXANDER CUMMING,

SUCCESSOR TO

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Velvets, Plain and Brocaded (striped and figured) in a variety of choice colors.
Silks Plain and Brocaded a large assortment in new colors.
Satins in all colors and shades.
Louis Velvets In Black, Cardinal, Grenat, Navy, Green and other colors.
Ottoman Satins Floral Brocades in all colors.
Brocaded Satins in all the favorite patterns.
Plush Plain and Brocaded in different colors.
Gentlemen's Silk Dressing Gowns in Assorted colors. Beautifully quilted throughout.
Gentlemen's under Vests in Silk, Merino and Indian Gauze.
Silk Stockings Plain and striped with Embroidered clocks.
Silk Handkerchiefs a large assortment, Plain and Handsomely Brocaded.

ALSO A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
BRUSSELLS CARPET AND TAPESTRY
In the newest and most Tasteful Designs

CARPETS MADE TO ORDER OF ANY SIZE WITH BORDERS TO MATCH AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

NORTHBROOK HOUSE.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৭ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid'up Capital	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the *Life* Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.
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20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
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	Age 60		Age 50		Age 55		
	Rs. As P.		Rs. As P.		Rs. As. P.		
20	32 2 0		34 14 0		38 14 0		20
25	36 0 0		40 0 0		46 0 0		25
30	42 4 0		48 0 0		57 6 0		35
35	50 0 0		59 2 0		75 4 0		30

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